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VOL. XI.

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No. 1.

THE FIRST SIXTY YEARS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN MARYLAND, 1632-1692.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH

The possibility of reading diverse meanings into a single apparently simple statement is so well recognized that it has been embodied in the proverbial wisdom of our race. If "Satan is able to quote Scripture to his own ends," it should not be a matter for astonishment that in Maryland historical writing, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Puritan and Quaker are each able to buttress their controversial arguments frequently with the same documentary record. The Roman Catholic historian boasts of Maryland as a Catholic colony where in the celebrated "Act Concerning Religion," toleration in religious worship was first formulated and proclaimed for the admiration and example of future generations. Certain Anglican writers scoff at this claim as presumptuous to a laughable degree. They assert most positively that Maryland was a Protestant settlement from the beginning, and by inference they attribute to its Protestant or Anglican character the wise and tolerant legislation in matters of religion which makes Lord Baltimore's colony remarkable for a display of enlightenment in an age of intellectual twilight. Puritan and Quaker also have contributed to this darkening of counsel, so that the reader of Maryland's

written history is sometimes forced in unaffected bewilderment to put to himself Pilate's ancient query as to the nature of Truth. The writer of this paper proposes, as far as circumstances will permit, to refrain from an unprofitable controversial treatment of his material, believing that the ends of history are better served in this particular case by the presentation of a plain narrative of events and a judicious deduction of their corollaries.

THE CALVERTS AND THEIR TOLERATION POLICY.¹

When George Calvert, afterwards the first Lord Baltimore, entered public life as secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, he found that the imagination of his associates was held captive by the fascinations of American exploration and colonization. He seems to have been burned deeply by the fire which many regarded justly as an *ignis fatuus*, for in 1609 his name appears in the list of adventurers in the Virginia Company; in 1620 he began his efforts for the colonization of Newfoundland; in 1621 he made plans for the settlement of his manor in County Longford, Ireland, and in 1622 he is named as one of the councillors of the New England Company. That his activities were not merely the result of the fashionable whim of the day, that he possessed in no small degree the qualifications of an empire builder is to be gathered from the persistence with which he continued his efforts at colonization when a weaker or a less earnest man would have given in under the ill fortune which beset him in several of his ventures. Writing to the King after the failure of his Newfoundland project in 1629, he asserts that his inclinations had always carried him naturally to "these kind of works," and almost in the same breath, he asks for "a precinct of land" in Virginia, where he may resume his schemes of settlement.²

¹ These biographical facts relating to the Calverts have been drawn mainly from Hall, *The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate*, and from Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert*.

² Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert*, p. 25.

There is no evidence that Calvert's interest in colonial enterprises, with the exception of the Avalon plantation in Newfoundland in 1627, was based upon any motive different from the frankly mercantile and imperialistic one which animated his associates, although from the moment of his change of creed it becomes apparent that in addition to his materialistic object he is filled with a sincere desire to aid his fellow Catholics by providing for their refuge an asylum where they should not be subject to the rigid penal laws which distressed them in England. He announced his recusancy in 1624, but as has been shown, he was interested in colonization projects long before this time. It is difficult on this account to maintain a belief in the Calvert whom the history books have portrayed, a man whose single aim in the settlement of Maryland was to establish in that place a 'city of refuge' for the English Catholic. He seems always to have been decently keen for material profit; he presents himself to us as the finest type of the 'gentleman adventurer' of his age, a combination of merchant, explorer and imperialist, with an added incentive in his later years of altruistic service. However pleasing it may be to the uncritical historian, to the romanticist and the sentimentalist to regard the first Lord Baltimore as a disinterested Moses, seeking out a promised land for his persecuted co-religionists, a closer study of his life teaches us to look upon him as a very human Englishman of the seventeenth century, a shrewd, courageous and kindly gentleman, philanthropic it is true, but a sharp man of business with his thoughts dwelling fondly upon the grapes of Eshcol or whatever there might be found in his overseas Canaan of milk and honey, or less figuratively speaking, of salt, fish, furs and precious metals. Like most of us in this imperfect world he was moved to action by a variety of motives. It was his good fortune that one of his motives was that of pure and unselfish devotion to his fellow men.

With the first Lord Baltimore's manly acknowledgment of his conversion to the Roman Catholic belief and with the vicissitudes of his Newfoundland colony we have nothing to do in this place, nor does he appear again in this narrative except

incidentally, for while his charter for the Maryland grant was awaiting final ratification, this good and great man died and was succeeded in his title and in his colonization designs by his son Cecilius. To the second Baron Baltimore, Charles finally confirmed the charter promised to his father, and on March 25, 1634, the expedition under Leonard Calvert, a younger brother of Cecilius, landed on St. Clement's Island, now Blackiston's Island, set up a great forest hewn cross, and celebrated a mass of thanksgiving according to the Roman ritual.

This service marks the beginning of Roman Catholicism in Maryland. It is of some interest, however, to recall that two or three years before, William Claiborne, a Virginia trader, had established a trading post on Kent Island on the opposite shore of the Chesapeake, and to this place in 1632 he had brought the Rev. Richard James, an Anglican divine who ministered for three years to the inhabitants of this unauthorized settlement on the Eastern Shore. There are charges in Claiborne's account books³ for sums of money expended in 1632 for "bibles and bookes of prayers"; in March 1632-33, and in the same month in two succeeding years Richard James received 60£ sterling as his tithes for the year past, and in September 1633, the sum of three pounds, seven shillings was paid for "pewter dishes for the house of J[esus] C[hrist]," by which item there is understood to be meant a communion service. On March 24, 1635-36, there is an entry for the account of 5£, 16s, 8d, paid "to Mr. Cotten Mynyster for his paines with us this yeare past." Claiborne's salary for his own "unspeakable paines" as commander was only 100£, so that his payment of 60£ to Mr. James bespeaks him a generous patron. Mr. Cotten's name does not appear in the list of regular employees. It seems likely from this fact and from the small amount of his stipend that he ministered on Kent Island only occasionally, coming there for the purpose from the Virginia settlement. Those who find any flattering unction in the idea of mere prior-

³ R. G. Marsden, *Transcript of Documents . . . in the suits of Cloberry c. Cleborne, etc.* MSS. in possession of Maryland Historical Society.

ity may lay to their souls the reflection that after all that has been said, the Church of England was first on the ground in Maryland.

The charter which Cecilius Calvert received from Charles I invested him with a quasi-royal power such as was formerly held by the bishops of the diocese in the ancient county palatine of Durham. In most respects granting him an absolute sovereignty, it left open the way for the growth of a more democratic form of government by providing that the Proprietary should enact laws "of and with the advice, assent and approbation of the free men" of his province. While its references to religion are for the greater part merely formal, one section of the charter deserves a more extended notice, for by its provisions the Proprietary was granted "the *Patronages* and *Advowsons* of all churches which . . . hereafter shall happen to be built, together with license and faculty of erecting and founding churches, chapels and places of worship . . . and of causing the same to be dedicated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of England." It has been remarked⁴ that the charter of Avalon, so much like the Maryland document in every respect, is in this passage identical with it, except that in the latter instrument, granted after the first Lord Baltimore's recusancy there was added that clause of limitation which reads as follows: "and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of England." Although it is possible by a species of word juggling to alter slightly the meaning of this clause, yet it is evident from the fact of its insertion in the charter granted to Calvert after his recusancy that it was intended to prevent the ultimate supremacy of the Roman Church, as well as in effect to establish the Anglican as the favored religious body in the colony. In later years the son of Cecilius was bitterly attacked for his own and for his father's failure to interpret this clause as mandatory.

⁴ George Petrie, "Church and State in Early Maryland." *Johns Hopkins Studies in Hist. and Pol. Science*, Tenth Ser., No. 4, p. 8.

Cecilius Calvert, no less than his father, was a wise, kindly man, shrewd and firm, and a far seeing administrator. While colonization was perforce an incident in his father's busy life as Principal Secretary of State for England, with him it was everything. He seems to have taken no part whatever in English affairs except as these related to his beloved venture in far away Maryland. All of his thought and energy was concentrated upon the success of the colony which he and his friends had established at a cost of £40,000 sterling, and in which were centered his hopes, ambitions and aspirations. Always anxious to visit the settlement, he was compelled to remain throughout his long life in England fighting Virginians and Puritans and other jealous and discontented persons for the continued possession of his American domain, fighting courageously, devotedly and with surpassing skill and resource. He allowed nothing to stand in the way of the ultimate success of Maryland, and when the Jesuits made what he termed "demands of very extravagant privileges," he threatened them with ejection as determinedly as if they had been Brownists or Anabaptists, and when he saw that men and more men were needed to build up his colony, he invited settlers of all creeds to take up his vacant lands. His original expedition from England contained seventeen Catholic gentlemen and 300 laboring men⁵ composed of both Catholics and Anglicans. One writer says that "the affair was surrounded with many and great difficulties, for in leading the colony to Maryland, by far the greater part were heretics," and Father White writes in 1641, "three parts of the people in four at least are heretics."⁶ Under these conditions the principle of religious toleration which Baltimore immediately established was simply the foundation stone upon which he intended that his colony should build in peace and harmony.

Religious toleration did not take form in the mind of Cecilius Calvert as a lofty philosophical principle. He wished to pro-

⁵ Letter from Baltimore in Strafford's *Letters and Dispatches*, vol. 1.

⁶ Johnson, *Foundations of Maryland*, p. 32.

vide a refuge for English Catholics, and he wished to create a fair domain for himself and his posterity, but he realized that in the age of suspicion and distrust in which his venture had its inception the Catholics alone would never be permitted, even if they had been able, to build a successful colony. He knew that he must have Protestants side by side with them, and in order to prevent discord between the factions, he determined upon an expedient likely to do away with all faction; that is, he proclaimed the principle of religious toleration and saw to its rigid enforcement. This plan of action was laid down in a letter of orders which he handed to his brother, Leonard Calvert, as the expedition set sail from England. As the basis of the later policy of the Maryland colony, his written instructions on the point of mutual forbearance in matters of religious differences are deemed to be of sufficient importance to be given here in full:

“ Impri: His LoPP requires his said Gouernor & Commissioners tht in their voyage to Mary Land they be very carefull to preserue vnity & peace amongst all the passengers on Shipp-board, and that they suffer no scandall nor offence to be giuen to any of the Protestants, whereby any iust complaint may hereafter be made, by them, in Virginia or in England, and that for that end, they cause all Acts of Romane Catholique Religion to be done as priuately as may be, and that they instruct all the Romane Catholiques to be silent vpon all occasions of discourse concerning matters of Religion; and that the said Gouernor & Commissioners treate the Protestants wth as much mildness and fauor as Justice will permit. And this to be obserued at Land as well as at Sea.”⁷

These instructions were written fifteen years before the Assembly of Maryland had passed the famous “Act Concerning Religion,” and nine years afterwards Leonard Calvert is found writing to Puritan Massachusetts inviting settlers from that

⁷ *Calvert Papers*, Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub., No. 28, p. 132.

place, promising them freedom of religion among other inducements of a more material nature. In 1649, the year that saw religious toleration fixed as the enduring policy of the province, Governor Stone invited from Virginia a large Puritan colony which was suffering persecution there at the hands of the zealous Church of England establishment, holding out to them an entire "liberty of conscience" as an important incentive to their immigration.

As far as can be judged from our knowledge of Cecilius Calvert, he was not an idealist, and as has been said, it is not likely that religious toleration appealed to him to any great extent as a philosophical or ethical conception. His greatness lies in the fact that almost alone among contemporary rulers he recognized in religious toleration a requisite of pleasant, wholesome and prosperous communal relations. Few communities are known in our happier day where this great social principle is not recognized, and so far have we left behind us the condition of barbarity inherent in a contrary state of things, that we have long forgotten to give any particular thanks to the wise and bold administrative faculty of the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, a ruler to whose determination that his colony should live and grow in peace and strength we owe the first practical demonstration of the principle of toleration as now everywhere taken for granted. Baltimore's actual establishment of toleration in Maryland was an anticipation of a principle of human relations enunciated by the philosopher Locke many years after this time, but with Locke toleration was a theory of social ethics, with Baltimore it seems to have been a matter of social expediency. It is equally foolish for Catholic or Protestant to claim for his church the establishment of religious toleration in Maryland, although credit for initiating it is gladly accorded by everyone to an individual Catholic, and for upholding it loyally to several Catholic gentlemen of Maryland who doubtless perceived its value in maintaining the peace of the community, but toleration was not then a Catholic principle, it was not an Anglican principle, and least of all perhaps was it a Puritan principle.

That Baltimore intended from the beginning to inculcate religious toleration in the very fabric of the Maryland constitution is apparent not only from the provisions of the later act of 1649, but as well from a perusal of the instructions quoted above, from the fact of a proclamation having been issued early in the life of the colony prohibiting religious disputes, and from the additional fact that in the early days at least two persons whom we know of were punished for contravening the spirit of this proclamation. One of these offenders, William Lewis, the steward of Thomas Cornwallis, a Catholic gentleman, seems to have acted contrary to the law upon provocation, for upon his entrance into a room where two of his fellow servants were engaged in reading from a volume of Smith's *Sermons*, these began to read aloud in a tone intended to reach the steward's ears certain passages reflecting upon the Pope and the Catholic faith. Upon hearing their words, Lewis lost control of himself and said, it was alleged, that all Protestant ministers were "ministers of the devil." He was brought to trial for his "offensive speeches and unseasonable disputations in point of religion, contrary to public proclamation to prohibit all such disputes." A Catholic governor and a Catholic court, who may or may not have been influenced by the threat of certain Protestants to carry the matter to the governor of Virginia, immediately fined him 500 pounds of tobacco and exacted from him a bond for good behavior lest he should "again offend the peace of this colony . . . by injurious & unnecessary arguments or disputations in matter of religion; . . . or use any ignominious words or speeches touching the books or ministers authorized by the State of England."⁸

Again in the year 1642, we find in the records an interesting judgment rendered against Dr. Thomas Gerrard, a prominent Catholic of the colony of whom we shall hear more later. The entry of this proceeding says, "Then was a petition presented by David Wickliff in the name of the Protestant Catholicks of Maryland respite till the next morning," and at the next day's session the following action took place:⁹

⁸ *Archives of Maryland, Provincial Court, 1637-1650*, p. 35.

⁹ *Ibid., Assembly, 1637-1664*, p. 119.

"The petition of the Protestants was read complaing agst Mr. Thomas Gerard for taking away the Key of the Chappel and carrying away the Books out of the Chappel and such proecedings desired against him for it as to Jnstice appertaineth.

"Mr. Gerard being charged to make answer the house upon hearing of the Prosecutors and his defense found that Mr. Gerard was Guilty of a misdemeanour and that he should bring the Books and Key taken away to the place where he had them and relinquish all title to them or the house and should pay for a fine 500 lbs. tobacco tow^{ds} the maintenance of the first minister as should arrive."

It is clear from the incidents which have been related that from the beginning of the colony, Baltimore had intended that religious toleration should be observed in deed as well as in word, and in spite of occasional friction, it is likely that Anglican and Catholic lived side by side in peace and fellowship and even made use of a common chapel for religious worship. It is ignoble to seek to make it appear that the "Act Concerning Religion" of 1649 was a hurried rush to cover occasioned by the increasing success of the Parliamentarians in the English Civil Wars. While it is quite probable that the embodiment of the policy of toleration in a statute at this particular time was occasioned by Baltimore's desire to assure the newly arrived Puritans of the 'liberty of conscience' which Stone had promised them, yet the principle expressed in the act was undoubtedly the long established and proclaimed custom of the province, and as this principle of toleration had its birth in the mind and heart of Calvert, so did the proposal to place it upon the statute book emanate from the Proprietary himself. It would be difficult to give a better summary of Baltimore's motives and intentions in regard to toleration than is contained in these words which a Maryland historian had written in a discussion of the "Act Concerning Religion:"

"We see in this the act, not of an apostle of truth or of one who stood as the exponent of a principle hitherto unthought of, but rather that of a man who was governed by a broad spirit

of fairness and liberality, by a far-sighted statesmanship and who, as the work of his life and his dealing with his Province amply show, having accepted and adopted a principle far in advance of the spirit of his age, adhered to it unswervingly, enforced it impartially.”¹⁰

There has been a tedious controversy about the comparative strength of the religious bodies in the colony in 1649, and about the religious faith of the individual members of the Assembly which passed the act of toleration, but it seems scarcely worth while to enter these muddied waters of contention except to say that the most careful writers are well agreed that the Protestants resident in the colony in 1649 were numerically in a majority, while by reason of their wealth and position it is likely that the Catholics wielded much more influence than a minority is generally able to bring to bear. It is difficult to assert positively that of the individual assemblymen who passed the act the Catholics were a majority, but it seems reasonably certain that such was the case.¹¹ There is not much likelihood that this particular controversy will ever be settled definitely one way or the other. It would seem wise therefore to declare a truce in the petty war of words which has been waged in this contention, all uniting in praise of the wise nobleman who proposed the law and of those Catholic and Protestant assemblymen who placed it on the books, for it was a good law which brought blessing upon the province for forty years, except for a period when it was inoperative during the Puritan ascendancy from 1654 to 1657.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ANGLICAN CHURCH LIFE

It has seemed proper to preface this narrative of the first sixty years of the Maryland Church with a description of the religious and political background against which the infant Church throughout its early struggles must be viewed. Recognizing the danger to the state of a possible Catholic ascendancy in the Calvert colony, Charles I had inserted in the charter a

¹⁰ Hall, *The Lords Baltimore*, p. 90.

¹¹ Petrie, pp. 27, 28 and 29.

protective clause which must have reassured those Anglicans who went forth to Maryland in the first expedition of 1634, but although their faith was thus favored, nothing is recorded of church building or of missionary activity on their part for several years after their settlement. They were composed at first, with few exceptions, of the less influential portion of the settlers, although after a few years there was to be discerned no difference in the social and financial status of the two parties. They had no religious motive in their emigration, moreover, and it is likely that being without pastoral guidance, they made few serious efforts to nourish their church life until they found themselves well settled in temporal affairs. It is known, however, that they held services of some kind in the chapel at St. Mary's where the Catholics also worshipped, for on Sunday, the first of July, 1638, "William Lewis informed Capt: Cornwaleys that certaine of his servants had drawen a petition to Sr. John Harvey; & intended at the Chappell that morning to procure all the Protestants hands to it."¹² It is agreed by antiquarians that the "Chappel" which is frequently mentioned in the records was that one at St. Mary's which for some years after this date continued to be the only place of worship in the colony. The Anglicans were also occasionally visited by clergymen from Virginia who married them, and we gather by inference, buried, baptized and administered the Holy Communion to them. Doubtless, however, the lay reader was the chief dependance of the Anglicans in their church life during these first years in the wilderness.

It is generally believed that the chapel which Thomas Gerrard locked against the Protestants because of some claim which he had on the property was that one at St. Mary's which we have seen to have been the common possession of both Catholics and Anglicans, but it is asserted that Gerrard, whose wife, Susannah Snow, was an Anglican, sometime before the year 1642 built on his manor of St. Clement's a chapel for the use of the Protestants and endowed it with a glebe of 100 acres. It is more

¹² *Archives of Md.*, Provincial Court, 1637-1650, p. 35.

than likely that the chapel in question in that historic dispute was this which Gerrard erected on his own land at his own expense, but here arises one of those interesting but unprofitable questions the solution of which the historian must leave to the acumen of the antiquarian.¹³ The fact of Gerrard's endowment is a matter of record;¹⁴ his erection of the chapel at this date is a piece of traditional knowledge generally accepted as fact. His gift of one hundred acres of land is the first recorded Anglican endowment in Maryland; the second endowment took place in 1654 when one William Marshall gave the milk and one-half the male increase of three heifers for "the maintenance of a minister" in the neck of Wicocomoco.¹⁵

In addition to Gerrard's chapel on St. Clement's Manor, there is strong circumstantial evidence that there were also in the Maryland colony in 1642 two other chapels in more or less regular use by the Anglican settlers. Of these Trinity chapel,¹⁶ the first Protestant place of worship in the colony, was erected on Trinity or Smith's Creek and afterwards moved to St. Mary's city. When in later years under Governor Sir Francis Nicholson the colonial capital was removed from this place to Annapolis, the ancient State House at St. Mary's was given to William and Mary Parish for use as a church. The building was remodeled by its new occupants, and there was constructed within it an arched ceiling such as had existed in the nearby chapel which they had just abandoned. The second church building erected for the Anglican colonists was the Poplar Hill church,¹⁷ which in later years was known as St. George's, as its successor is today.

In all three of these churches which are said to have been built previous to 1642, that is, in Trinity, in Poplar Hill and in the church on St. Clement's Manor, it is likely, as has been

¹³ Sioussat, Mrs. A. L., "The Church of William and Mary Parish," *Maryland Churchman*, Oct., 1906.

¹⁴ Thomas, T. W., *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, p. 198.

¹⁵ *Archives of Md.*, Provincial Court, 1649-1657, p. 392-3.

¹⁶ Thomas, pp. 35-36.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 192.

said, that the services were generally conducted by lay readers with an infrequent celebration of the Holy Communion by a Virginia clergyman as an occasion to be looked forward to and long remembered by the devoted congregations. It cannot be said that there existed any organized parish life in the colony until the coming in 1650 of the Rev. William Wilkinson, who officiated alternately at Poplar Hill and in the church at St. Mary's. He continued his incumbency until his death in 1663, when the parish was without a rector until the coming of the Rev. Francis Sourton, who is credited with having officiated here for several years previous to his death in 1679.¹⁸ This clergyman is found to be one of the witnesses to the will of Robert Cager, dated 1675, in which the testator devised his property to the maintenance of a Protestant ministry in Poplar Hill and St. George's hundreds. A part of this endowment, still known by its ancient name of "Itchcomb Freehold," is the present glebe of William and Mary Parish.¹⁹

Piecing together the bits of information which antiquarians have gleaned concerning the early Maryland churches, it is possible to surmise a fairly continuous record of church activity from the days of Richard James on Kent Island until the Establishment in 1692, a period of sixty years during which the adherents of the Church of England had many and grave difficulties to contend with in keeping alive the form of faith which they had brought with them from the mother country. In addition to the three churches the origins of which have been described, it should be noted that there existed also in Southern Maryland at an early date the Wicomico chapel,²⁰ a chapel on the Patuxent,²¹ and Christ church in Calvert County.²² There were probably others in this part of the province before the Establishment. On the Eastern Shore there are vestiges and traditions of a church on Kent Island²³ antedating the Estab-

¹⁸ Thomas, p. 195.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 194. *Archives of Md.*, Assembly, 1666-1676, p. 531.

²⁰ *Ante.*

²¹ Murphy, H., *Maryland Churchman*, Oct., 1905.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ MSS. Percy G. Skirven.

lishment by many years, while on the mainland near the abandoned town of New Yarmouth there have been discovered the remains of a church building which must have served the inhabitants of old Kent for some years during the same period.²⁴ In Baltimore County there was found a good churchman, Jeremiah Eaton, who in 1675 devised his estate of Stokely Manor, containing 550 acres, for the maintenance of the first Protestant minister who should settle in that county,²⁵ an opportunity which was quickly availed of by the Rev. John Yeo, a clergyman whose name as will be seen, is an important one in the history of the Maryland Church. Doubtless in the face of many difficulties there was a more or less intermittent church life in all of these churches and in others during the first sixty years of the Maryland settlement.

It is natural that during the first half century of its existence the eyes of the Roman Catholics in England should have been fastened upon the Maryland colony as the scene of an experiment of no little interest to their faith, and as a direct consequence of this solicitude, they were vigilant in keeping the missions there supplied with a regular priesthood. The Society of Jesus, with its admirable organization for missionary endeavor, saw to it that the Maryland Catholics were never without adequate priestly guidance. The Anglican settlers on the other hand were the object of no particular interest to the English hierarchy. In an age when the Church was not notably inspired by missionary zeal, the plight of a handful of its strayed children on the distant Chesapeake, deprived of pastoral ministrations, was not likely to bring tears to the eyes of those in authority. Few indeed were the ministers who were constrained to volunteer for such service as would be required of them, for the pioneer life was not easy and at this time there was not in Maryland as there was in Virginia any regular provision for the support of a ministry.²⁶ All through her colonial period

²⁴ Wroth, Peregrine, M. D., *Md. Hist. Magazine*, vol. 3, p. 275.

²⁵ Bacon, Thomas, *Laws of Maryland*, 1719, chap. 6.

²⁶ Hawks, F. R., *Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the U. S. of North America*, vol. 1, Virginia, p. 35.

Maryland was poor even for a pioneer country, and small indeed were the inducements for the emigration of ministers. It has been cynically observed that several who were sent to Maryland betook themselves immediately to the more prosperous parishes of Virginia, while others disappointed the hopes of their congregations more sorely still by dying soon after their arrival. It is known, however, that at least forty-nine clergymen officiated at various times in Maryland previous to the year 1700; while of these, twenty-two are on record as having been on the ground before the Establishment of 1692, at which time of course a large accession of ministers occurred.²⁷

THE COMING OF THE PURITANS.

Sometime in the year 1649, the Anglican establishment in Virginia began to bear so hard upon the Puritans in that place that about five hundred of them, upon Governor Stone's invitation and promise of "liberty of conscience," emigrated to Maryland and settled in what is now known as Anne Arundel County in the neighborhood of the present town of Annapolis, which they straightway founded and named Providence. The Proprietary had indeed been a providence to them, but their gratitude assumed the curious form of refusing the oaths of allegiance to their new overlord, although they had been informed of the nature of these oaths before their arrival in the 'land of sanctuary.' Such well understood terms as 'absolute lord and Proprietary' and 'royal jurisdiction' they "exceedingly scrupled," and they professed to fear that by swearing allegiance to a government administered by papists, upholders of Anti-christ, they would be guilty of the sin of 'permission.'²⁸

Through the vicissitudes of the period of the English Civil Wars, Baltimore's difficulties were rendered more vexatious than they need have been by the presence in his colony of these unruly children of the 'old dispensation.' Their leader Bennett was

²⁷ See article in *Maryland Churchman* for Oct., 1905, by the Rev. Messrs. R. Heber Murphy and Hobart Smith.

²⁸ Scharf, Thomas, *Hist. of Maryland*, vol. I, p. 198, and following.

an indefatigable Parliament man who later played into the hands of his fellow Virginian Claiborne, the ancient enemy of the province. It is not intended to intimate here that in this and other instances Bennett and his Puritan followers were animated by motives other than those which to their consciences seemed right and lofty, but it seems that in common decency they might have restrained the vindictiveness with which they treated the Proprietary and all his works. Whoever would study the manifestations of the Puritan conscience, must not overlook the early history of these Maryland sectarians. In later years their descendants became for the greater part Quakers and Churchmen and a virile force for good in the colony. At the time of the Protestant Revolution in 1689, it is to be observed that Anne Arundel County most notably of all stood out against the Associators who had laid violent hands upon the Proprietary's government.²⁹

When in 1654, after several changes of government, the Puritan element secured control of the province, one of their first enactments passed in an assembly from which all Roman Catholics were excluded was an "Act Concerning Religion" which asserts that "Such as profess faith in God by Jesus Christ . . . shall be protected in the . . . exercise of their religion . . . Provided that this liberty be not extended to popery or prelacy." One's impatience at this action is somewhat tempered by the reflection that the injustice to the Roman Catholics of the Anglican Act of Establishment of 1702 was equally as great as that which was effected by the vindictive Puritan legislation of 1654. As a rather insufficient palliation of the offense of the Protestants, Anglican and Puritan, against the spirit of tolerance, one may offer only the conjecture that if the Catholics ever had held a control of affairs unrestrained by fear of Protestant Virginia and Protestant England, their legislation would have been as severe and as ungenerous as were these acts of the dominant religious and political faction. It

²⁹ Steiner, B. C., "The Protestant Revolution in Maryland," in the *Annual Report of the Amer. Hist. Assoc.*, 1897, p. 308.

is not on record that there occurred any actual persecution of Anglicans under the provision against prelacy, but thanks to the self-righteous Puritan the spirit of religious intolerance in all its ugliness had now entered the land where it should last have been seen. The Toleration Act of 1649 was rewritten upon the books soon after the restoration of the Proprietary in 1657, and although the dominion of the Catholic Calverts was now complete and unassailed until the loss of the colony in 1689, except for a short period under Fendall's administration, yet from this time there is always to be discerned in the political annals of Maryland the undercurrent of discontent which culminated in the revolution of that year.

EARLY ATTEMPTS TO SECURE A CHURCH OF ENGLAND ESTABLISHMENT.

Supported in a moral sense at least by the prestige of the Church in England, the Anglicans in Maryland several times attempted to promote an establishment there, or at least to provide for the maintenance of a settled ministry. Most of these attempts seem to have been unattended by any purpose of selfishness or venality, the sole design of the promoters being to improve the moral tone of the colony and to secure for themselves the church life to which they had been accustomed in England. In 1661, there was introduced in the Assembly an act, doubtless with Anglican backing, entitled "An Act for the Mayntenance of Ministers," which was rather contemptuously dismissed as being "altogether insufficient and short of the thing aymed att." And again in 1666, there is evidence that a similar motion was made in the Assembly of that year, for the record says that "Mr. Bretton Clerk of the Assembly did revyle Mr. Robt. Burle calling him ffactious fellow. Uppon a motion wch the said Burle made in this howse, Concerning the settling of ministers in every County of this Province." Beyond the fact that on the next day Mr. Bretton made his "humble submission to the howse," disclaimed "abusive intent" and plead a "distemper" as the reason for his testiness, nothing is known

of the fortunes of Mr. Burle's motion, and it was not until ten years later that another attempt was made to secure the desired establishment. Doubtless Mr. Bretton found the dish of ' crow ' which he was obliged to eat less distasteful because it was seasoned with the consciousness of victory over that " factious fellow " Burle.

The documents pertaining to the history of the next effort to establish a ministry are of particular interest in that they form what may be regarded as the earliest existing " report on the state of the church " in Maryland. The first of these, which is given in full, is in the form of a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Rev. John Yeo, a clergyman then resident on the Patuxent River in Southern Maryland, in a neighborhood where the Church of England spirit was strong. This letter, from which extracts have often been made, reads as follows:

" Most Reverend Father,³⁰

Pleased to pardon this presumption of mine in presenting to y^{or} serious view these Rude & indigested lines, w^{ch} (with humble Submission) are to acquaint y^{or} Grace with y^e deplorable estate & condition of the Province of Maryland for want of an established Ministry here are in this Province tenn or twelve Countys & in them at least twenty thousand Soules & but threc Protestant ministers of us y^t are Conformable to y^e Doctrine & discipline of y^e Church of England others there are (I must confess) y^t Runn before they are Sent & pretend they are Ministers of the Gospell y^t never had a Legall call or Ordination to such an holy office neither (indeed) are they qualified for it being for the most part such as never understood any thing of learning & yet take upon them to be Dispencers of y^e word & to Administer Sacrament of Baptisme & sow seeds of divission amongst y^e people, & noe law Provided for y^e Suppression of such in this Province soe th^t here is a great Necessitie of able & learned men to confut the gaine sayer espetially having soe many Profest

³⁰ Archives, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 130.

enemies as the Popish Priests & Jesuits are, who are incoraged & Provided for & ye Quaker takes care and provides for those yt are speakers in their conventicles, but noe care is taken or Provision made for the building up Christians in the Protestant Religion by means whereof not only many Dayly fall away either to Popery, Quakerisme, or Phanaticisme, but alsoe the lord's day is prophaned, Religion despised, & all notorious vices committed soe tht it is become a Sodom of uncleanness & Pest house of iniquity, I doubt not but y^{or} Grace will take into consideration & do y^{or} utmost for our Eternall welfaire, & now is ye time yt Y^{or} Grace may be an instrument of a universall reformation amongst us with greatest facility Caecilius Lord barron Baltemore, & absolute Proprietor of Maryland being dead & Charles Lord Barron Baltemore & our Governour being bound for England this year (as I am informed) to Receive a farther confirmation of yt Province from his Majestie at w^{ch} time, I Doubt but y^{or} Grace may soe prevaile with him as yt a maintenance for a Protestant ministry may be established as well in this Province as in Virginia, Barbados & all other His Majestie's plantations in west indies & then there will be incoragement for able men to come amongst us, & yt some Person may have power to examine all such Ministers as shall be admitted into any county or parish in w^t Diocis & by w^t Bishop they were ordained, & to Exhibit their lrs of Orders to testify the same, as yet (I think ye Generallitie of the people may be brought by Degrees to a uniformitie) Provided we have more ministers yt were truly Conformable to our mother ye Church, and non but such Suffer to preach amongst us, as for my own part (God is my witness) I have done my utmost indeavour in order there unto, & shall, (by God's assistance) whiles I have a being here give manifest Proof of my faithfull Obedience to the Canons & Constitutions of our Sacred Mother. Yet one thing cannot be obtained here (viz) Consecration of Churches & Church Yards to ye end yt Christians might be Decently buried together, whereas now they bury in the several Plantations where they live, unless Y^{or} Grace thought it Sufficient to give a Dispensation to some Pious minister (together with their

manner & form) to doe y^e same, & Confident I am yt you will not be wanting in any thing yt may tend most to God's Glorie & the goods of the Church by w^{ch} you will engage thousands of Soules to pray for Y^{or} Grace's everlasting happiness, but especially

Y^{or} Most Obedient Son Servant,

John Yeo

Pesuxant River in Maryland,
25th day of May, 1676."

The Archbishop turned over Yeo's letter to the Bishop of London, who brought it to the attention of the Committee of Plantations, before whom it was read in July 1677.³¹ Baltimore was called into the meeting and put upon a strict defensive in this matter of providing a Protestant ministry for his colony. A part of his reply is of interest as supplementing Yeo's letter. He recites the main causes which had led to the establishment of toleration as a principle of conduct in the province, and continues:

" And for these many years this toleration & liberty has been known & continued in the Government of that Province.

" That those Persons of the Church of England there who at any time have encouraged any Ministers to came over into that Province have had several sent unto them as at this time there are residing there foure that the Ld Baltemore knows of who have Plantations & settled beings of their owne and those that have not any such beings are maintained by a voluntary contribution of those of theire own persuasion, as others of the Pres-biterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, & Romish Church are.

" That in every County in the Province of Maryland there are a sufficient number of Churches and Houses called Meeting Houses for the people there and these have been built and are still kept in good repaire by a free and voluntary contribution of all such as frequent the said Churches and Meeting Houses.

³¹ Archives, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 132.

"That the lawes of that Province have been ever made by the advice and consent of the Freemen by their Delegates assembled as well as by the Proprietor and his Council and without the consent of all these no Law there has beene made.

"The greatest part of the Inhabitants of that Province (three of foure at least) doe consist of Proesbiterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England as well as those of Romish being the fewest, so that it will be a most difficult task to draw such persons to consent unto a Law, which shall compel them to maintain Ministers of a contrary persuasion to themselves, they having already an assurance by that Act for Religion that they shall have all freedom in point of Religion and Divine Worship and noe penalties or payments imposed upon them in that particular. That in Carolina, New Jersey and Roade Island, the Inhabitants for the peopling of those places have had and still have the same toleration that those in Maryland have."³²

The Committee of Plantations which heard Yeo's complaint and Baltimore's reply paid little attention to the latter's protest against the establishment of a ministry in Maryland. They required or recommended the Proprietary to take a census of the Protestants in his colony and to report on the most desirable means of providing a maintenance for the Anglican clergy. The taxation by means of which they recommended the accomplishment of this end was to be voluntary upon all, except that after the amount of it had been determined voluntarily by the Anglican congregations, it was to be established and made obligatory upon them by law.³³ For the Church's sake it is to be regretted that Baltimore, acting as he believed for the peace of the colony, paid no attention to the behest of the Committee, for if he had done so, an establishment formed under such conditions would have been a far more equitable one than that which took place later when the situation was complicated by

³² *Ibid.*, p. 133.

³³ *Archives, Council Proc.*, 1667-1688, p. 253.

bitter political and religious feeling at home and abroad. There was not wanting interest in the affairs of the Church in Maryland on the part of its adherents, and it is a pleasant speculation as to what would have been its future under a limited establishment of the kind suggested by the Committee of Plantations.

It was nearly ten years after these events that another attempt was made to procure an establishment of a sort in Maryland, and this time the promoter of the plan was a good woman of Calvert County, one Mary Taney, the wife of Sheriff Michael Taney and the ancestress of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. It seems that some years previous to this time, Mistress Taney had made a similar appeal with a small measure of success, and her zeal had not been diminished in the least by the meager results which she had then obtained. Her petition is given here in full:

“ TO THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOPS AND THE REST
OF THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOPS

“ The humble Petition of Mary Taney, on the behalf of herself and others his Majesty’s subjects, inhabitants of the Province of Maryland.

“ Sheweth,

“ That your Petitioner in her Petition to the king’s Majesty, setting forth, That the said Province being without a church or any settled ministry, to the great grief of all his Majesty’s loyal subjects there, his late Majesty King Charles the Second (of blessed memory) was graciously pleased to send over thither a minister, and a parcel of Bibles, and other church books of considerable value, in order to the settlement of a church and ministry there.

“ That the said Minister dying, and the Inhabitants (who have no other Trade but in Tobacco) being so very poor that they are not able to maintain a Minister, chiefly by reason of his Majesty’s Customs here upon Tobacco are so very great, which causes the Inhabitants (who are not able to send it

hither) to sell it there to the merchants at their own rates. By means whereof so good a work as was intended by his said late Majesty is like to miscarry, to the utter ruin of many poor souls, unless supplied by his Majesty. Praying his Majesty that a certain parcel of Tobacco (of one hundred hogsheads or thereabouts) of the growth or product of the said Province may be custom free, for and towards the maintenance of an orthodox Divine at Colvert Town, in the said province, or otherwise allow maintenance for a Minister there.

“Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that your Lordships will be pleased, not only to mediate with his Majesty, and in your petitioner’s behalf to request Him to grant her her desire in the said Petition, But likewise that your Lordships will vouchsafe to contribute towards the Building of a Church at Colvert Town aforesaid, as your Lordships in Charity and Goodness shall think meet.

“And your Petitioner (as in duty bound) shall ever pray.”³⁴

The personal letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury with which Mistress Taney accompanied her petition has in it certain sentences of interest.³⁵ She assures the primate that “We are seized with extreme horror when we think that for want of the Gospel our Children and Posterity are in danger to be condemned to infidelity or to apostacy. We do not question God’s care of us, but think your Grace and the right Reverend your Bishops the proper instruments of so great a blessing to us. We are not, I hope, so foreign to your Jurisdiction but we may be owned your stray flock; however the commission to go and baptize and teach all nations is large enough.” . . . “I question not but that your Grace is sensible that without a temple it will be impracticable, neither can we expect a minister to hold out to ride ten miles in a morning, and before he can dine ten more, and from house to house in hot weather will dishearten a minister, if not kill him . . . £500 or £600 for a church,

³⁴ Strickland, Agnes, *The Lives of the Seven Bishops*, pp. 51-52.

³⁵ *Md. Hist. Mag.* 2: 225.

with some small encouragement for a minister will be extremely less charge than honor to his majesty; and if I may in this case mention his Majesty's Interest, one church settled according to the Church of England, which is the sum of our request, will prove a nursery of Religion and Loyalty through the whole Province."

Surely Mistress Taney was a zealous churchwoman to whose memory the Church in Maryland owes devotion. Whether it was in response to her appeal it is difficult to assert, but in the year 1685 two clergymen, the Rev. Messrs. Bertrand and Willymot, the first probably a Huguenot, were sent to the province by the King's bounty, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ANTI-CATHOLIC MOVEMENTS

This narrative has finally reached the point at which it is necessary to consider that important event in the history of Maryland known as the Protestant Revolution. When this upheaval occurred in 1689, Puritanism here and elsewhere was dead as a political force, but in Maryland its seeds of discontent had been well planted, and one perceives in the constitutional history of the province from the day of the restoration of the Proprietary in 1657 a series of movements in the Assembly, alternately of revolt and submission, which betoken the coming of a day of adjustment. Indeed during almost the whole course of Maryland politics, there is to be observed a slow revolt of the people from their rulers, a deadly sure revolution along the lines of anti-Catholicism and of resistance to the chartered privileges of the Proprietaries, of the latter of which nepotism in the government was a significant example of the extent to which a privilege may become an abuse. The parallel lines formed by these movements converged in the Protestant Revolution, and the results of that upheaval were that the Calverts were compelled to surrender to the Crown their governmental rights, Maryland became a royal colony and the Church of England was established as the state church of the land.

With the constitutional struggle against the overgenerous charter, this narrative is only incidentally concerned, but it will be of interest to examine certain events which indicate the growth of feeling against the Catholicism of the rulers. To begin with, in 1645, Richard Ingle, in command of a ship bearing letters of marque from the Parliament, came to Maryland and having joined to himself Claiborne, now a Parliament man, attacked the settlement, drove away its lawful government, maintained a sort of semi-piratical control of the colony for many months and finally sailed away leaving it in a state of anarchy. He seems to have been abetted in his action by certain Protestants of the colony whose disaffection to the Proprietary was the result not only of a difference in religion but as well of a political estrangement, for the success of the Parliamentary movement in England was beginning to gain adherents for it in the distant colonies of America, and Lord Baltimore in this struggle was loyal to the King, his benefactor. Ingle plundered the Catholics and royalists of the colony to his heart's content, and on many counts he seems to have deserved the appellation of 'pirate' by which he has been known ever since in Maryland, although in fairness to him it should be said that there are some who have seen in his action that which has caused them to strive to erase this stigma from his name.³⁶ In this year of unrest the House of Lords received "The Peticon of diverse the Inhabitants of Maryland . . . setting forth the Tyranicall Government of that Province, ever since its first settling, by Recusants; who have seduced, & forced many of his Maty. Subjects, from their Religion: And humbly praying, the assistance, & protection of the Parliament, by appointing such a Govnment. as they shall think fitt." As was to be expected, the Lords and Commons a short time afterwards ordered that all offices in the colony should be placed in the hands of Protestants well affected to the Parliament. Baltimore succeeded in avoiding the performance of the order, but influenced by the trend

³⁶ Notably Edward Ingle, Esq., of Baltimore, in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, No. 19, and in a later paper read before the Society.

of events, he appointed in 1648 William Stone, a Protestant, to the governorship, and changed the aspect of the Council by giving it a Protestant majority. It is unlikely that there would have been sufficient dissatisfaction among the Maryland colonists at this time to have led even a few of them to join with Ingle and Claiborne in their raid upon the colony if there had not been transfused into the situation elements of the political unrest which was agitating the mother country. The petition which these disaffected Protestants addressed to Parliament brings the first accusation against Baltimore of unfairness towards and oppression of the faith of the signers, and in view of the attendant circumstances one is inclined to believe that the charge was false.

Another evidence of the growing disaffection of a certain element in the colony is found in an attack upon the Proprietary contained in an address to the King entitled a "Complaint from Heaven with a Huy and crye and a petition out of Virginia and Maryland."³⁷ The petitioners overstate their grievances extravagantly; they accuse Baltimore of an incredible array of political crimes, but allowing for their evident malice there is still to be read between the hatred breathing lines of the "Huy and crye" the evidence of certain wrongs in the government which the Proprietary should have been wise enough to correct. One of its demands was that Maryland should be removed from Baltimore's hands and be made a royal colony; another was that "Protestant ministers and free schools and glebe lands may be erected and established in every county." This petition was brought to the attention of the Committee of Plantations at about the same time that Yeo's letter was presented to that body and although its accusations were clearly not given full credence, yet undoubtedly it had its share of influence in the deliberations of the King's advisers. It is important in this narrative in that it presents additional evidence of an increasing spirit of dissatisfaction in the Maryland colony.

The anti-Catholic animus of the Puritans during their as-

³⁷ *Archives, Council Proc., 1667-1688*, p. 134.

cendancy in the affairs of the colony in 1654 has already been commented upon, and that as the years went on there was an increasing dislike of the religion of the Proprietary and his chief officers is readily inferred from the fact that there occurred during this period a steady numerical increase of Protestants of various sects. It will be remembered in this connection that in 1677, Baltimore declared before the Committee of Plantations that "The greatest part of the inhabitants of that Province (three of four at least) do consist of Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England as well as those of the Romish being the fewest." Documentary evidence of the truth of this inference is found in the fact that in 1681, following a disturbance raised by the malcontents Fendall and Coode, Baltimore received a communication from the Committee of Plantations saying that information had been laid before them showing that "there are very few of his Matties. Protestant Subjects admitted to be of the Council of the colony of Maryland, and that there is partiality and favour shewed on all occasions towards those of the Popish Religion to the discouragement of his Majties. Protestant subjects."³⁸ Baltimore replied to this admonition by drawing up a complete denial of the charges, showing their untruth and injustice in detail, and this declaration was signed by a number of the most prominent Anglicans in the colony.³⁹

Enough evidence has been adduced to show that beginning in the second decade of the life of the colony, there existed a marked anti-Catholic feeling among the people, who as the years went on numbered more and more Protestant sectarians among them. It is to be remembered, however, that despite the attempts of individual Anglicans to secure an established ministry in Maryland, there was no concerted effort on the part of the Church of England adherents in the colony to upset his Lordship's government or to attain by violence and disloyalty the advancement of their church's interests. Indeed in the actual revolution as one result

³⁸ *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 300.

³⁹ *Archives*, Council Proc., 1667-1688, p. 353.

of which that church was established, the Anglicans in a great measure supported the authority of the Proprietary.

THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION.⁴⁰

After a governorship in person in Maryland of twenty years, Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary, returned to England on the business of his province, arriving there in 1684 shortly before the accession of James II. The design of this monarch in regard to his colonial dominions was to place them all in the category of royal provinces, and the fact that Baltimore was like himself a Roman Catholic in no wise caused an alteration of his plans in regard to Maryland. Indeed his friendship for William Penn, who in 1681 had begun that agitation against Baltimore's colony which he and his descendants were to carry on for nearly a hundred years, seemed as time went on to add a peculiar bitterness to the monarch's attack upon the Maryland charter. In 1687 he caused a writ *quo warranto* to be instituted against the charter, and while the legal proceedings were still in progress occurred the revolution in which the House of Stuart was finally removed from the throne of England. The necessity of defending his colony against this attack and others which threatened it kept Baltimore in England longer than he had originally intended to stay, and historians have agreed that if he had been present in Maryland in his own strong-minded and competent person during these years the insurrection which occurred there would have proven as abortive as others which he had put down by the exercise of firmness and intelligence. His representative was a curiously tactless and weak-kneed person who on all occasions did more harm than good to the cause of his Lordship.

⁴⁰ The Protestant Revolution may be studied thoroughly and from diverse viewpoints in the monograph in the *Johns Hopkins Studies*: Sparks, F. E., "Causes of the Maryland Revolution of 1689," and in Steiner, B. C., *The Protestant Revolution in Maryland*. The former writer takes a position decidedly unfriendly to the Proprietary; Dr. Steiner, more moderate and impartial, inclines to a defense of the Proprietary.

It is needless to undertake here an analysis of that anti-Catholic frenzy which had obsessed all England during the reign of James II. Partly hysterical in its nature as it was, nevertheless it was sufficiently real to have caused in 1688 the downfall of James and the joyous acceptance of the foreign prince, William of Orange. In view of the intimate relations between England and the colonies, it is no cause for wonder that the 'no popery' cry should have carried to the American wilderness, nor is it strange that in none of the colonies was this slogan more heartily enunciated than in Maryland where Catholicism was strongly intrenched in wealth and in social and political influence, if not in numbers. The unnecessarily fervid rejoicings which the Council caused to be held upon the birth of James's son, who in the natural course would continue a Catholic dynasty in England, did not allay in the least the bad feeling which was beginning to show itself at about the time when this event occurred. This was in 1688, and from now on events moved rapidly to the conclusion which has been anticipated several times in this narrative.

It may be asserted that the basic causes of the successful revolution of 1689 were the rabid fear and dread of Catholic domination on the part of a large Protestant majority, the always growing opposition of the people to the Proprietary government with its too large privileges, and the existence in that government of certain abuses not serious in nature but none the less vexatious and irritating. The causes of its immediate and unchecked success were the absence of the strong hand in the person of the Proprietary, the weakness of his representative, and an unfortunate accident which gave a semblance of right to even the most radical measures of the agitators. The unlucky event here referred to was nothing less than the death at Plymouth of the messenger by whose hand Baltimore had sent an order to his government to proclaim William and Mary as the lawful sovereigns of the kingdom. The anxiously awaiting Council in Maryland, as the result of this delay, became more and more bewildered, fearing to act one way or another without word from the Proprietary, and while the colony was in a state

of suspense from this cause, the agitators raised what was quickly shown to have been an absurd and wicked alarm as to a joint uprising by Indian and Catholic for the subjugation of the colony. The fear of an Indian attack did its part in further disquieting a people who had been told that the Council, under orders from Baltimore, were delaying to proclaim William and Mary until it could be seen whether France would help James to regain his forfeited throne. While things were in this state, but not before the Indian alarm had been proved false, John Coode, a man of evil character, bearing a longstanding grudge against Baltimore, put himself at the head of about 250 men, marched upon St. Mary's and in spite of an attempted defense by William Digges, a Churchman, took possession of the government and in the name of the Protestant Association proceeded to conduct the affairs of state and to draw up for their majesties in London lengthy petitions loaded with cant and spiteful accusations against the absent Proprietary.

It is not intended by this writer to depreciate the importance in a political sense or even the basic justice of the Protestant Revolution. Undoubtedly the spirit of opposition to the chartered rights of the Proprietary which existed throughout the history of the province forms the Maryland parallel to that long struggle for political independence which is to be observed in the constitutional history of the American colonies, the struggle which culminated in Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1776. It is this aspect of colonial history which makes it a fascinating study to Americans of each recurring generation, and viewing it in such a light, the Protestant Revolution in Maryland must claim the interest and to some extent the sympathy of all of those who believe in American political institutions. But the immediate occasions of the insurrection were unworthy of the high purpose which it served, the methods employed by those who fomented it were despicable, hypocritical and dishonest, and the people as a whole were by no means heart and soul committed either to the principles which it stood for or to the actual injustice to Baltimore involved in the outcome.

In the Assembly of 1688, the regular Committee of Griev-

ances had reported certain existing conditions as undesirable and asked relief therefrom. The Protestant Association in its "Declaration of Motives" does not repeat any of these grievances specifically, but brings instead a blanket accusation against the Proprietary charging him with a variety of offenses against the people of Maryland and the realm of England. The Associators, however, weakened their case for the historian of the future by accusing him of acts and intentions of which he was most certainly innocent. It is true that nepotism had become a serious offense in the Maryland government, and it is true that in their long years of undisturbed authority the Calverts had gradually arrogated to themselves certain prerogatives in the exercise of which their rule to some extent seems to have partaken of the nature of a benevolent tyranny, but that Baltimore was permitting the Catholics to oppress the colony, that the Catholics were in conspiracy with the French and Indians, that the Proprietary in opposing the king's customs collectors was acting otherwise than in a conscientious defence of his chartered rights, that he was cruel and a murderer, that the government was collecting arms for the subjugation of the Protestants or that it was playing into the hands of James and Catholic France by delaying the proclamation of the new sovereigns are all accusations too absurd to be taken seriously. Nor can it be denied that in the long run the rule of Charles Calvert had been kindly and intelligent; in protecting himself against the royal collectors of customs, he had protected the colony, and in postponing the establishment of an Anglican ministry, he may be given credit for thinking that he was acting for the best interests of his people with their various creeds and beliefs. One feels in view of the later history of the colony that the Marylanders, in the old saying, "swapped the devil for a witch" when they removed the colony from the hands of the Proprietary and caused it to be established as a royal province, for as such, it was to be governed by strangers whose interest in it was purely mercenary, it was to be taxed for the support of an episcopal ministry and it was to have restrictions placed upon its commerce and

industries from which they had been protected by my Lord's charter and the sane administrative policy of the Calverts.

An interesting feature of the Revolution is the fact that in every county of the province there were many persons of consequence who were outspokenly opposed to the movement. When in each county the *Associators* issued a memorial to their majesties setting forth the reasons for their support of the revolt, at the same time a counter memorial was issued by others, generally members of the Church of England, or as they styled it "the ancient Protestant faith of the Province," defending the Proprietary and declaring abhorrence of the methods which had been practised to injure him in estate and in reputation.⁴¹ It is well to emphasize the fact that much of the opposition to the Revolution was by Anglicans, for enemies of the Church of England often have implied in their assertions that the Protestant Revolution was promoted by that church in order that it might profit from its establishment as the favored religious body of the province, whereas, as has been shown, whatever religious element was contained in the movement was of a negative nature; in other words the underlying religious motive of the Revolution was anti-papalism and not pro-Anglicanism. That the Church of England should have been established afterwards was inevitable, but that there was no intention to bring this about on the part of its adherents in the colony is evident from the contents of and signatures to the counter memorials, and from the fact that several of those who most vigorously opposed the movement were Anglicans of the first importance. The only opposition to the capture of St. Mary's by Coode was attempted by William Digges, an Anglican gentleman of the Council. The sheriff of Calvert County, Michael Taney, whose wife has been singled out in this narrative as a conspicuously

⁴¹ The signatures of these prominent Anglicans have especial significance in view of the complaint of the *Associators* that Baltimore had neglected to cause places of worship to be consecrated according to the "Ecclesiastical Laws of our kingdom of England," as provided for in the Charter. It is by no means certain that this clause of the Charter was mandatory. It permits of various interpretations.

zealous churchwoman, was so strong in his opposition to the Associators that it was necessary for them to imprison him as the only means of stopping his indignant protests. It would be easy to select the names of a score of eminent and entirely disinterested Anglican gentlemen who were outspoken in their detestation of Coode and his machinations, of Coode the one time minister of the Gospel whom the Assembly was constrained to bring to trial for atheism and blasphemy.

In whatever guise these considerations may have presented themselves to those in authority in England, it is no cause for astonishment that as a matter of policy, William, a Protestant king who owed his throne to the national distrust of papalism, should have accepted the tenders of a body of men who in the name of Protestantism had revolted successfully from a Roman Catholic overlord. Accordingly in 1692 the province was definitely removed from the governmental authority of Baltimore, and Sir Lionel Copley was sent over as governor by William of Orange. No attempt was made to deprive Baltimore of the property rights secured to him under the terms of his charter.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH.⁴²

It was inevitable that one of the first acts of the royal government should have been to place the Protestant faith upon a firmer basis than it had formerly occupied, and in that day men knew of only one means of accomplishing this end, and this was to establish it as a state supported church. Under the circumstances the Church of England was the only body which could occupy that position, and it was not long before machinery was set in motion to bring about its establishment. Those who have vilified the Church because of its

⁴² In Thomas, J. W., *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, is to be found a chapter treating the establishment of the Church in the most comprehensive manner. The investigator is also referred to Ingle, Edward, *Parish Institutions of Maryland* (Johns Hopkins Studies). The several acts are to be found in Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*. Nor must Hawkes's *Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States*, vol. 2, Maryland, be overlooked.

establishment in Maryland, accusing it of a venal purpose entirely unrelieved by any noble ideal of service, have generally overlooked the fact that the moral condition of the province at this time was notably bad. Drunkenness and the grosser vices were the besetting sins, while such more serious crimes as incestuous marriage, the peril of thinly settled communities, were not uncommon. Here as in all pioneer countries the innate decency of the people was the only safeguard to morals, and it was thought that the life of every community would be improved by the existence within it of a church with a 'table of prohibited degrees' in the vestibule, the Ten Commandments in the chancel and a minister on the glebe supported by a vestry with prescribed duties in certain cases of infraction of the moral code. In other words it was believed that the presence of a recognized moral standard and an official guardian of public morals was the best police force which a community might possess. Under the voluntary system, the priest, the minister and the elder, few and widely scattered, were without authority even when they were in evidence. Under the act of establishment, it was proposed that the Anglican ministers should be as much as possible in evidence and in possession of sufficient authority to rebuke and punish those whose manner of living was an offense to the community. The plan on paper was thoroughly good. That in many parishes at frequent periods, and in all parishes occasionally, it operated well is a fact generally lost sight of by its detractors. The reasons for its lack of uniform operation and for the general unpopularity which befell it will be discussed later.

The first act of the Maryland Assembly under the royal government, with Sir Lionel Copley as governor, was an "Act of Recognition" of their majesties William and Mary; the second was "An Act for the Service of Almighty God, and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province." This 'act of establishment,' as it is always called, provided that the county justices should meet at the court houses, having given notice to the principal freeholders to attend them, and there with the advice of the latter to lay out the several counties

into parishes. The freeholders were then to meet and make choice of six vestrymen who with the first proceeds of the tax thereafter specified were to erect one church in each parish, except of course in those parishes where Anglican churches should be found already in being.⁴³ A yearly tax of forty pounds of tobacco upon each taxable person, the celebrated 'forty per poll,' was to be collected by the sheriff and after a church had been built from the proceeds of the tax, the yearly income from it was to be applied to the use and benefit of the minister. The Vestry were empowered to act as trustees for any gifts or bequests for pious or charitable purposes, and further to prosecute and maintain actions for the recovery of these bequests and gifts as amply as a body politic or corporate. Vacancies in the vestry caused by death or removal from the parish were to be filled by persons of the vestry's choice until the next parochial election.

Finding that more specific provisions than this act contained were required to strengthen the Church's position, the Assembly passed in each of the years 1694 and 1695 "An Additional Act to the Act for Religion," the one of the latter year repealing that of the former as well as a less important act of 1692 which provided for the keeping of a register of births, marriages and burials in each county. The act of 1695 was in turn supplanted on the statute book by one of 1696 which specifically rescinded the original act of 1692. To the act passed in 1696 the King dissented on a legal technicality, and a later act of 1700 met with a similar fate, so that the Church of England in Maryland was temporarily disestablished from 1696 until the passage of an act of 1702, to which his majesty gave assent. Under this last instrument, with the addition of various modifications from time to time, the colony lived until by the War of the Revolution the Church in Maryland was disestablished for once and all.

The act of 1702, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of

⁴³ Allen, Ethan, MSS. in Md. Dioc. Library. Dr. Allen designates seven parishes in which he had discovered evidences of the existence of a church before 1692.

Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England; and for the Maintainance of Ministers," contained many amplifications of the original act of 1692, some of which are of interest to the student of American church organization. The Book of Common Prayer was to be read in "every church which now is, or hereafter shall be established in this Province," a provision of law by which the Roman Catholic churches were effectually closed. The Protestant dissenters on the other hand were protected from its operation by the "Bill of Indulgence to Dissenters" which the English Parliament had passed in 1689. The minister was to be inducted by the governor; marriages forbidden by the Table of Marriages of the Church of England were not to be performed; no marriage could be performed by a lay magistrate, a provision which remains law to this day in Maryland where a marriage is illegal unless performed by a religious rite; two new vestrymen were to be elected annually under the specific rules laid down for such election; the vestry were to meet once a month, under penalty for non-performance, and each vestry was to appoint a register to keep a record of vestry proceedings, births, marriages and burials, also under penalty for neglect of performance; the vestry elections were to be held annually on Easter Monday, the date still adhered to in Maryland; two church wardens were to be elected annually; no incumbent was to hold more than two parishes and these only by consent of the vestry of each; and finally the vestries were to be allowed to appoint lay readers under certain circumstances.

It is not to be supposed that the several acts enumerated above were passed without opposition from the Catholic and dissenting citizens of the province. The Roman Catholics and the Quakers, strange bedfellows, formed an alliance against the establishment of the Church of England, and to their opposition is to be attributed to some extent the many vicissitudes of the act during the decade from 1692 to 1702. The Quakers, represented by a delegation before the Committee of Plantations in London, protested against the injustice of the 'forty per poll,' and there are evidences of as vigorous if less effective fighting

on the part of the Roman Catholics. But the legislation was enacted without coercion in a freely elected assembly, and the Crown was nice in its determination that the statute as finally passed should be strictly legal. Unquestionably the Anglicans were in a minority as compared with the whole of the non-Anglican and unaffiliated portion of the population, but it must be remembered that the non-Anglicans were divided into Roman Catholics, Quakers, Presbyterians, Anabaptists and numerous smaller sects. There is no religious census of that period, but it is probable that the Anglicans outnumbered any single one of these bodies, and it may have been that the Protestants, except the Quakers, united to support the legislation of establishment, knowing as they did the impossibility of securing official standing for their own sects, and recognizing the need in the province of such a moral force as the Establishment promised to provide.

A Maryland church historian has summed up the Establishment and the conditions before and after it took place in these words: "They (the people of Maryland) met their difficulties in the only possible way, they provided a maintenance for the clergy of the Church of England. For that was all that was done. It was not a state church they set up. No church functionary, clerical or lay, had any part in the administration of the colony, saving in the matter of suppressing immorality . . . The system certainly had its defects, as all systems have; and society afterward outgrew it . . . but in its earlier day, and through much of the colonial period, it was an unspeakable blessing and accomplished high purposes. It is notable, too, that though at any time down to the Revolution, it could have been abrogated, or could have been rendered inoperative by the rescinding of the provision for the annual tax, yet it was not only continued to the Revolution, but it was shown very marked favor when the necessity arose for its repeal." ⁴⁴ Now although the propriety may be questioned of the use of the phrase "unspeakable blessing" in connection with an institution which

⁴⁴ Gambrall, T. C., *Early Maryland, Civil, Social and Ecclesiastical*, pp. 131-132.

aroused hatred in the hearts of many throughout the province, yet on the whole the truth of this judgment cannot be denied.

THE CHURCH AFTER ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Properly speaking this narrative should end with the establishment of the Church in 1692, but in order to round off the relation of the first sixty years of the Church in Maryland, it is necessary first to discuss the means by which it was established in fact as well as in law. This will be done briefly, and with little or no attempt to specify particulars.

In the years immediately following the act of 1692, the province was divided into thirty parishes, the several parishes of a county at first being included within the lines of that county. In seven of these parishes at least there were standing church buildings at the time of the enactment,⁴⁵ but it was not for two years, until the coming of Governor Nicholson in 1694, that the business of building churches according to the provisions of the act was taken up in earnest. This sturdy churchman saw to it that the overdue taxes were collected and applied together with contributions from his own purse to the erection of church buildings. He is said to have led into the province eight clergymen, who added to the five already there in 1692⁴⁶ brought the number nearly to the seventeen whom Dr. Bray found in the possession of livings in the year 1700.

As is easily to be comprehended the machinery of the parochial system was slow in starting, but once under way, for ill or good, the parishes were the social framework of the colony for nearly a century. The vital statistics of the communities were kept by the vestries; the penal laws of the colony were read from the chancels four times a year; the vestries, under an act for restricting the planting of tobacco, were authorized to appoint the counters of the plants; they were charged with the duty of preventing the smuggling of the staple from the province, and at one period they nominated the provincial tobacco inspectors. As numerous records of vestry proceedings

⁴⁵ Allen, Ethan, MSS. in Md. Diocesan Library.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

show, the rectors and vestries accepted seriously the duty of calling before them and examining persons living in sexual immorality, a duty laid upon them by a later act of the assembly.⁴⁷ The table of consanguinity was set up, as were the Ten Commandments; the Holy Communion was celebrated regularly; the sick were visited; the poor succored; sermons were preached and homilies read, and the catechism was taught to the children and in some places to the slaves. In these and a variety of ways the Established Church through its parochial organization and its ministers served the people, setting before them certain social, moral and religious standards, forming a nucleus of influence in each parish, a radiating center for the pioneer communities about them. Historians have attributed the preservation and growth of the spirit of liberty in America to the New England town meetings and the Maryland and Virginia vestries, but whether or not such an assumption may be taken at face value, it is clear that in Maryland, even when through ministerial profligacy the religious influence of the system was nullified, the social influence of the vestry during the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century was powerful and continuous.

This is the fair side of the picture. The Establishment had defects which prevented it from becoming popular with the people. The most important of these was the inherent injustice by which the Quaker, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian were taxed for the support of a religious foundation which they loathed. Another and scarcely less grave defect was the lack of discipline which was to be looked for in a clerical body living three thousand miles from ecclesiastical authority, especially in an age when the standard of morality among the clergy of that church even in England was much the same as that of the people about them. Generally too the least desirable of the English clergy came to America, and they came not from any missionary motive, but because for various reasons there were to be found no livings for them at home. It is easy to instance particular ones of the Maryland colonial clergy whose daily

⁴⁷ Bacon, 1715, Chapter 27.

lives were a scandal in communities not especially fastidious in matters of living, men from a recital of whose misdeeds we turn in disgust.

Unfortunately there were so many of these reprobate clergymen that the memory of them has persisted, leaving no place for more kindly memories of others whose lives were self-sacrificing and noble. The historical fact that in nearly all of these first parishes the religious life of the Church was maintained for nearly a hundred years, day after day, one year with another, would be sufficient proof, however, even if there were no other, that all of the shepherds of these flocks were not unworthy. In such case and in such a length of time the hearts of even the most devoted would have turned away from a church served in her holy places by the brutish oafs whom careless and unfriendly writers have described as the typical clergymen of the Establishment. There are records remaining of the lives of some of the clergy which show them to have been earnest, godly and philanthropic men, beloved of all, who devoted their lives to the service of church and people, and it is not likely that of the hundreds of clergymen who served the Maryland parishes all were wicked and rapacious save these few. The law of probabilities forbids any such assumption. It is perhaps nearer the truth to say that between the sinners and the saints, there was the usual average of plain workaday parish priests who lived out their days in honor and useful service.

The limits prescribed in the title of this paper have been reached and indeed somewhat overpassed. The history of the Maryland Church during the governorship of John Hart and afterwards under the Protestant Lords Baltimore forms a long, complex and interesting story, and the readjustment necessitated by the War of the Revolution provides matter for a separate treatise in itself. It is enough for this time that, beginning with the ministrations of Richard James on Kent Island in 1632, the story of the Church of England in the Catholic colony of Maryland has been traced in some detail and brought down to the time when by the statute of 1692 it was legally established as the favored religious body of the Province of Maryland.

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 369.)

24th of the Mo. & 4th of the week. Pursuant to adjournment, Enters into the Land office and finds the 40000 Aeres on the records directly as represented in the plat & the grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia; & Also finds John Hall's Entry (dated 3rd of March 1796) for 40,000 Acres in favor of Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook, I am now satisfied as to John Halls Deed To Howard & Brook for the 40,000 Acres. I Demands a Copy of this, for which I paid as marked on the baek \$2.17 of the said Copy his fee, & for Divers searches in his office: next I made search for the 960 Acres, pr Deed from D: Keeth to Howard & Maulsby found it on the records; demands a Copy for which I paid \$0.50 as marked at the bottom of the same. The Courses & Distanees on this Copy is to be depended on, & not the Courses & Distanees as given in the Deed from D: Keeth to Howard & Maulsby: Now request of the Senior Major to walk with me to his sons the Junior Major Thomas Haymond A Deputy Surveyor & in the best report of any of the Surveyors as to being a real honest Man, as well as his Occupation; when we eame there I requested the young Major to let me see his Extensive Map of the Different Entry and Surveys that he had collected & Made on the Waters of the Little Kenhawa & Big Steer Creek he produued the Map: with the 40,000 Acres staring me in the face & shewing as many shapes & forms, as the Cameleon shews Colours. After viewing this Map attentively requests the young Major to give me a Copy of sueh part of it as relates in any wise to the 40,000 Aeres whieh he promises to do & bring to his fathers next Day. The Senior Major & myself went home; made some searches farther he gives me a Copy of the Plat of 598 Aeres held by Brook & Simonson with a Copy of 2 Plats of two additional Surveys in the name of Jaek Beeson adjoining the same, whieh

he said would enable me to find the Land on Heigh's River as Beeson's Land was well known there, his Charge for this \$0.00 as not marked on the back of the same.

7th Mo. 25th & 5th. According to promise the Junior Major brought me the Copy of such part of his Map as I wanted for which I paid him as marked on the back \$2.00. Now it appears that a very Extensive Survey was made while Monongalia County reached to Green Brier County & before Harrison was a County in the years 1783 & 1784 by the direction of a Certain John Vanderen from the City of Philadelphia on the Little Kenhawa River & Extending high upon the Waters of the same, and it appears that about 25,000 Acres of the 40,000 Acres lays on Vanderens Survey; next it appears that there is but about 15,000 Acres of the above 25,000 Lays in Harrison County; & the remainder of the 40,000 which would be about 25,000 acres Lays in Kenhawa County & on that 25,000 acres laying in Kenhawa County which is part of the 40,000 Acres. John McKenny lays a warrant & Survey of 41,700 acres, leaving the principal part of the said 25,000 Acres & Extending Elsewhere for its quantity; McKennys Survey was made in Kenhawa County on the 25th of January, 1796, which survey is older than the Survey on the 40,000 Acres; Also Henry Banks survey of 7,000 Acres of August 8th, 1785, lays on about 2,000 Acres of that part of the 40,000 Aeres laying in Kenhawa County. And it further appears that George Arnold, Esq^r now nearly a Vagabond did Enter on the 11th April, 1796, for Eli Beers 25,000 Acres, of a Land office Warrant & the said Vagabond, was a Deputy Surveyor at that time & knowingly & Wilfully & Wickedly Laying that warrant on the 15,000 thousand Acres that lay in Harrison County which is part of the 40,000 & the remaining part of the said Beers Warrant was laid until satisfyed on the 40,000 reaching into the Kenhawa County, this Survey was made for Beers by George in his own House 60 miles from the Land & Dated same date as the Survey of his Brother James Arnold on the 40,000 Acres, which he also made in his Own house 50 Miles from the Land

& he says that John Hall has not yet paid his fee for surveying the same.

I demanded a Copy of George Arnold's Entry for 25,000 In the name of Beer for which I paid \$0.17 as marked at the bottom of said Entry, & also paid \$0.50 for a Copy of the plat & Description of the Land, as marked and paid for keeping Cumberland & myself while here \$1.41 thence 12 Miles a Circuitous rout through a tolerable good Country to Clarks Burgh in the night.

26th of the Mo. & 6th of the week. This Morning repairs to Lawyer Pindall shews him how the 40,000 Acres was torn to Atoms asked him how he would get it together again, he minutely examines the same & began to Brace up in the following Manner; said it was the opinion of Divers that Vanderens Surveys Could not be Established for want of better marking than they got many of them made & never on the ground nor even Within Miles of it & all that Could not be Established would be of no Account, next Ascertain by Actual Survey where the Line between Harrison County & Kenhawa County Lies & runs then Make a resurvey & if we find 15 or 20 thousand Acres, in Harrison which we Expect; reach over into Kenhawa County so far as to Bind on John McKennys Survey of 51,700 & if his Pattent should be younger than the Pattent of the 40,000 Acres each on that so far as will make 25,000 Acres to Clement Brook & be satisfyed with that much; the Law is if you Enter & makes a Survey in a County you may run over into the next County if the Land be Vacant, so as to have the greater part of the Survey in the County the return & Survey is made in, he writes to richmond to the Land office there to know the date of John McKennys Pattent for 41,700 the date of Henry Banks Pattent for 7,000 Acres & the date of Eli Beers Pattent for the 25,000 Acres laying on the 40,000 and the date of John Steels two Pattents for 20,000 Acres each the Establishment of their Courts in those Western Countys is that the oldest Pattent holds the Land & in this kind of Way puts the 40,000 Acres together or at least 25,000 of the same, & also is of the opinion

that Eli Beers Pattent may be repealed as it appears that Beers 25,000 is not laid where the Entrys points out the same to be made, now Summoned to Dinner. paid postage on the above Letter to Richmond \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$.

This afternoon Meets with James Arnold walks with him to the office of the County where we found George Arnold & Lawyer Pindall, a Meeting unexpected to the Whole, this afternoon killed with the Examination of papers relating to the 40,000 Acres & found the foregoing Statements confirmed.

27th of the Mo. & 7th of the week. The 25th Instant on examining the Junior Majors Map Discovers the 598 Acres on Hugh's River to be in Wood County; Lands were sold in Wood County For the Taxes on the 1st Monday in August Last & is redeemable until the 1st Monday in August next; I must proceed hither to see the Situation of this 598 Acres: I wrote a Letter & paid postage on the same \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Thomas McGiffin Esq^r at Washington, Pennsylvania, to know if he would pay half the Expense of Surveying the 598 Acres if it should be done: also to Examine the papers of C. Brooke that was left in the hands of John Simonson Esq^r for a Deed from Lemuel Howard to Clement Brooke for Howards one half of 40,000 Acres in Harrison: Also for a Deed of 960 Acres in Harrison from Maulsby & Howard to said Brook. And also if there be a Conveyance from any person to Clement Brook for 472 Acres in Harrison County. This morning John Gillingham of Baltimore arrived in Clarks Burgh whose agreeable company I was favoured with through the Course of the day at Intervals; from 5 this Evening 'till 10 o'clock at night in Consultation with Lawyer Pindall. He advises a suit against the rights of Vanderen which he thinks may be set aside as the surveys is not regularly marked at the same time Petition the Court for a resurvey on the 40,000 Acres & reach over so far into Kenhawa County as to make from 15,000 to 25 or 29,000 Acres, this quantity would depend on where the line of the two Counties would run through the 40,000 Acres & at the same time set on to repeal the Pattent of Eli Beer's 25,000 Acres, as not being

laid in Conformity with the Entry made for the same; & at the commencement of the next Legislature petition that Honorable Body to pass a Law to submit the right & rectitude of that Enormous taxatition bill on the 40,000 to the Commissioners & Clerk of the County of Harrison. Several hours of this day spent with James & George Arnold on the Subject of the 40,000 Acres & am still confirmed in the belief that neither James nor George ever made Actual Surveys on the 40,000 Acres either for Howard & Brook or the 25,000 Acres for Eli Beer.

This Evening took Tea with Lawyer Pindall, he write me a Letter of introduction to Major Jacob Beeson, Attorney at Law, in Parkers-Burgh. This Lawyer Beeson is the son of good old Jacob of Union or Beeson Town. Colonel Pindall also procured me a Letter of introduction from the Clerk of this County to James H. Neal Esqr & Clerk of Wood County Virginia.

1st of the week & 28th of the Mo. This Day bringing forward my Journal, & Wrote a Letter to my family; & observes that harvest will be over in the Woods about the first of next month.

2nd of the week & 29th of the Mo. This Day wrote a Letter to John Trimble giving him a Summary of the Information Gain'd since I came to Clarks Burgh; had one other interview with James Arnold; & one more spell with Lawyer Pindall. mado arrangements to get off, wrote thus far & paid my Bill in this place which was \$4.86.

7th Mo. 30th & 3rd of the week. This morning Clear'd out from Clarksburgh to the West, thence 1 Mile to the West fork of the Monongahela River & ferryed over on Cumberland, thence 13 Miles to Salem a wooden Town with 3 or 4 houses thence 1 Mile to W^m Tates breakfasted & fed \$0.50, thence 13 Miles to Newels fed & refresh'd \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. my Bridle broke all to pieces a Mean Tavern; thence 5 miles into Tyler County Virginia, then 1 Mile into Wood County Virginia thence 6 Miles to Martins stone Tavern & Handsome farm put up for the night \$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. From Clarksburgh to this place very thinly

setled, one half the way Excellent Timber, but the ground thin another half way poor ground & destroyed by firing the woods some of the Waters entirely Dry & all nearly so this Country will not suit my fancy no Doubt there is land here well adapted to plaster; very bad farming in General.

31st of the Mo. & 4th of the week. This morning 6 Miles to Hushers, took Breakfast fed, & Cumberland Shod \$0.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Thence 9 Miles to Clines and fed \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (this is where I saw the Velvet Bucks Horns) thence 10 Miles to Rolstons Dined on Bears meet & Wild Turkey & fed \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ thence 20 Miles to Parkers Burgh: & put up at Caleb Bayly's a very good Brick House, next Door to the Bank a Brick house.

This Day passed a Wild Turkey Hen with about Dozen young ones as large as half grown Chickens they did not appear to be the Least Disturbed; this afternoon Ten Miles a path, a Coper snake laying in the path struck at Cumberland on the Hoof, fortunately did him no Injury. Benjamin D. Reader who I fell in with Sixteen Miles West of Clarksburgh a friendly kind man Came on with me to this place first rode over this snake, which prepared him for me, the notice I had was so short I was forced to ride over him. Benjamin Wright who I fell in with 6 Miles West of Clarks Burgh a friendly kind man came on with me to this place where I gave the Alarm. He Immediately stoped his horse, dismounted and killed the snake he making Considerable Battle: this days Journey the settlements from 2 to 8 Miles apart; the last 12 Miles to Parkers Burgh a path down & in Worthingtons Creek a place for a stream as large as Joneses Falls but no water in it except what stood in Puddles. The description of the Land & Country this day as to quality very much as yesterdays ride; Stone Coal & Lime stone very scarce from Clarksburgh to this place; But I think there is Iron Oar in Many places.

Parkersburgh the County Town for Wood County is situated on a Beautiful plane immediately on the Banks of the River Ohio & the Little Kenhawa River; directly on the point which is formed by the Kenhawa emptying into the Ohio River;

Blanerhasset's Island Laying in full view with its improvements which was Lately Consumed by fire, about One mile down the Ohio or Big River. This is the same Island where Aron Burr & Blanerhasset fitted out their Expedition against the United States both of them geting their Trial for Treason; there are several Brick houses in this Town, a Handsome Brick Court House & Handsome small stone Prison.

This Town must & will become a flourishing place for business, those Rivers & rich surrounding Country will force it, & that Rapidly, & from the very bold Water that the Ohio River affords at this place & forces up the River Little Kenhawa for five Miles & from its very safe Harbor it must & will become a City as well as a safe & Extensive Harbor & Sea-port in the Course of one Generation from this time; & is now an Extraordinary place for Ship Building, the Water in the Little Kenhawa at Lowest Ebb is sufficiently Deep & bold to Launch a Vessel that will draw from 10 to 15 feet Water, the Waters of the Little Kenhawa is sufficiently Competent to furnish timber for Ship building of any Size Length or Description whatever as well as Iron inexhaustable, Stone Coal & Lime Stone in abundance on said Waters, Also Salt & Sugar so Long as the Water Runs & Trees grow.

8th Mo. 5th of the week & 1st of the Month. This morning went to the office to see the situation of the 598 Acres on Hugh's River as represented in the Schedule the Clerk made Search but could not find that it was sold; James Neil Clerk of the County of Wood advised me to Come into the office for the County of Wood in the afternoon as he expected the Commissioners of the Tax in Town, & they would examine their books: Afternoon, according to appointment attended at the office, One of the Commissioners came in & on Examining his books did not find any Land in Wood County Taxed in the name of Brook or Simonson. I had it entred in the Commissioners books for taxes, in the name of Clement Brook & John Simonson.

6th of the week & 2nd of the Month. This Morning took a

ride 6 Miles up the Little Kenhawa River, the Water Deep & Bold Enough for any common use, the Bottoms Rich but very narrow & Tumbling in, the Banks so very high the river gets wider. Land a short distance from the river flat thin poor white-oak Land & not to be improved without Manure or Lime this neighborhood nearly scorched up for want of rain & the Crops of Corn must be & in exceeding short on the rich Bottoms: This afternoon wrote a Letter to John Trimble informing of the 598 Acres being yet Safe &c. &c. &c.

7th of the week and 3rd of the Month. This morning wrote a Letter to my Wife & family, at Breakfast turned in to rain a very pleasing prospect here, Continued on 'till four o'Clock in the Afternoon Called my Bill \$5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Paid for shoeing of Cumberland \$0.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Paid for repairing my Bridle \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ thence 10 Miles up the River Ohio, & on the Banks of the same to what the people here Call a Drain I would Call it a Gully 20 or 25 feet Deep the bridge broken down was obliged to pay \$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for ferry over on the back Water forced into said Gully by the River: thence 2 Miles up the Ohio to the ferry house in the Dark, a Drunken set of fellows here would rather take the River than stay all night, paid for my ferryage \$0.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ River half a Mile wide, was Landed Several Hundred yards below the proper place. I was here in the Dark & mud banks of the river from 20 to 30 feet high was forced to give a negro 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ets to Carry Cumberland out & followed after myself & Enough to do, put up at Squire Mefarlin's a good house in the Town of Marietta. The Bottoms on the Ohio River from Parkersburgh to the before mentioned ferry house is positively superb; the ground Exceedingly rich & strong those bottoms are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Mile in Wedth; but is subject to over flowing and has been under water from 6 to 8 feet, people here Every man obliged to keep his own Canal & in time of high water take to the hills with Wife & Children; the Banks of this River from 20 to 30 feet high Continually tumbling in will in time make those fine bottoms considerable narrower.

(To be Continued)

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF
THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK
COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 321).

29 Nov^r 1775. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Rolls of the following Companies of Militia in this district were returned to the Committee, Viz^t.

Capt. Christopher Stull's Company.

Christopher Stull, Capt.; William Hedge, 1st Lieut.; Jacob Trout, 2^d Lieut.; Conrad Crickbone, Ensn.; Henry Staly, 1st Sergt.; Joseph Hedges, 2^d Sergt.; Jacob Ramsburgh, 3^d Sergt.; Philip Christ, 4th Sergt.; Adam Lacy, 1st Corp^l.; Jacob Freshor, 2^d Corp^l.; Godliff Kist, 3^d Corp^l.; Peter Dick, 4th Corp^l.; John Heffner, Drummer; John Tuttro, Fifer, & 66 Privates.

Capt. Philip Thomas's Company.

Philip Thomas, Capt.; Jacob Miller, 1st Lt.; John Usher Charlton, 2^d Lt.; Lewis Bush, Ensn.; John Goff, 1st Sergt.; Jacob Mattard, 2^d Sergt.; Jacob Klein, 3^d Sergt.; Jon^a Morris, 4th Sergt.; Anthony Stoke, 1st Corp^l.; Charles Boly, 2^d Corp^l.; George Rosenstcel, 3^d Corp^l.; Christ: Schneider, 4th Corp^l.; 1 Drummer & Fifer and 56 Privates.

Capt. Peter Mantz's Company.

Peter Mantz, Capt.; Adam Grosh, 1st Lt.; Peter Adams, 2^d Lt.; Nicholas White, Ensn.; Christopher Collenberger, John Waggoner, Leonard Lartz, Baltzer Martz, Sergeants; Jacob Snider, Peter Tertesebaugh, Godfrey Hollar, Casper Missell, Corporals; John Row, Drummer; Jacob Yost, Fifer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Michael Troutman's Company.

Michael Troutman, Cap^t.; James Fleming, 1st Lt.; Joseph Johnson, 2^d Lt.; Joseph Hedge, Ensign; John Burton, Henry Stealy, Thomas Castle, Philip Miller, Sergeants; Henry Delawter, Val: Summers, Adam Horine, Henry Sigler, Corporals; Jacob Sigler, Drummer; John Miller, Fifer, and 51 Privates.

Capt. Samuel Shaw's Company.

Samuel Shaw, Cap^t.; Benjamin Cornall, 1st Lt.; Patt. Watson, 2^d Lt.; Abraham White, Ensign; Matthias Neice, Victor Shaw, Michael Null, Jacob Fletser, Sergeants; Andrew Shearer, Matthias Shrayer, Francis Iodon, James Ellis, Corporals, and 76 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Good's Company.

Jacob Good, Cap^t.; John Kleinhoff, 1st Lt.; Samuel Wilson, 2^d Lt.; Hugh Kerr, Ensign; William Williams, William Pebble, John Jones, Jesse Jacobs, Sergeants; Malchor Wickout, Charles Fare, Isaac Runion, John Crawford, Corporals; Richard Slack, Fifer; George Rice, Drummer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Charles Beatty's Company.

Charles Beatty, Cap^t.; Baker Johnson, 1st Lt.; John Adlum, 2^d Lt.; John Ferguson, Ensign; Nicholas Tom Long, Nicholas Hisler, Henry Hoofstadler, Christian Weaver, Sergeants; John Bokius, Philip Shate, Jacob Reaser, Jacob Rhoar, Corporals; William Tucker, Drummer, Timothy Swain, Fifer, and 68 Privates.

Capt. Philip Rodenbieler's Company.

Philip Rodenbieler, Cap^t.; Daniel Gabert, 1st Lt.; Godfrey Leatherman, 2^d Lt.; George Mucker, Ensign; David Geringer, Jacob Balsell, John Gebert, Matthias Smithly, Sergeants; Christopher Beltzer, Philip Smith, Conrad Weaver, William Kasebier, Corporals, and 57 Privates.

Capt. Basil Dorsey's Company.

Basil Dorsey, Capt.; Joseph Hobbs, 1st Lt.; Nicholas Hobbs, 2^d Lt.; Nathan Maynard, Ensign; Amos Wright, Jacob Koontz, John Makelfrish, Thomas Whealer, Sergeants; William Begole, Philip Davis, Thomas Maynard, Greenbury Hobbs, Corporals, and 63 Privates.

Capt. Ludowick Kemp's Company.

Ludowick Kemp, Capt.; Richard Haff, 1st Lt.; Adam Shaver, 2^d Lt.; Francis Hoffman, Ensⁿ.; Paul Lashorn, John Zimmerman, Joseph McLean, Jacob Dunkle, Sergeants; George Zimmerman, Henry Helderband, George Ramsberg, John Leather, Corporals, and 56 Privates.

Capt. James Johnson's Company.

James Johnson, Capt.; Charles Balsell, 1st Lt.; John Martin Dor, 2^d Lt.; John Shytacre, Ensign; Christian Lefever, Henry Willhyde, Jacob Zen, John Shook, Sergeants; John Ridenshouse, George Hecketon, Adam Thrush, Rudolph Musrulph, Corporals; Jacob Housman, Drummer; Christopher Wheelan, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Abraham Hayter's Company.

Abraham Hayter, Capt.; Abraham Hill, 1st Lt.; Thomas McCune, 2^d Lt.; Elijah Baldwin, Ensign; Zephaniah Stack, William Fream, Abraham Crapster, George Fisher, Sergeants; Val: Null, Samuel McCune, James Kerr, Robert Kerr, Corporals; Val. Crouse, Fifer, and 72 Privates.

Capt. Herman Yost's Company.

Herman Yost, Cap^t.; Westal Ridgely, 1st Lt.; Adam Mensh, 2^d Lt.; Philip Yudi, Ensign; William Cofferot, Martin Cephlinger, Adam Iseminger, Richard Ridgely, Sergeants; Daniel Biser, Daniel Ortner, Henry Galman, Peter Doubeman, Corporals, and 55 Privates.

Capt. John Haass's Company.

John Haass, Capt.; Jacob Schley, 1st Lt.; Michael Grosh, 2^d Lt.; Elias Bruner, Ensign; Nicholas Hildbrand, George Wise, Jacob Michael, Joseph Doll, Sergeants; Jacob Madiera, James Gheen, George Hoover, John Hoover, Corporals, and 78 Privates.

N. B.—This Company was the eighth returned, but omitted in its proper place.

Capt. Joseph Wood, Jun^r's Company.

Joseph Wood, Jun^r, Capt.; Will^m Smith, Jun^r, 1st Lt.; Charles Springer, 2^d Lt.; William Carmack, Jun^r, Ensign; John Kennedy, John Parkinson, Levy Carmack, Solomon Bentley, Sergeants; Peter Baird, John Hide, Robert Sellers, Laurence Stull, Corporals; John Fogle, Drummer; Christian Smith, Fifer, and 71 private men.

Capt. Robert Wood's Company.

Robert Wood, Capt.; Mordecai Beall, 1st Lt.; Will^m Beckwith Head, 2^d Lt.; Biggan Head, Ensign; Isaac Miller, Edward Mcfading, William Ridge, Adam Keller, Sergeants; James Beall, Oliver Lindsey, Peter Troutman, Nicholas Koonce, Corporals; Thomas Davis, Drummer; John Loag, Fifer, and 57 Privates.

Capt. Valentine Creager's Company.

Valentine Creager, Capt.; Peter Barrick, 1st Lt.; Philip Barrick, 2^d Lt.; Adam Creager, Ensign; John Barrick, John Barrick, Jun^r, Josiah Hedges, William Smith, Sergeants; Jacob Barrick, Jacob Barrick, son of Jn^a, Adam Hower, John Barcker, Corporals; Henry Barrick, Drummer; Philip Albough, Fifer.

Capt. Benjamin Ogle, Jun^r. Company.

Benjamin Ogle, Jun^r, Capt.; Henry Matthews, 1st Lt.; George Nett, 2^d Lt.; James Ogle, Ensign; John Syphers, Lawrence Protzman, Peter Leonard, Conrad Matthews, Sergeants;

Jacob Valentine, Adam Lanauff, Daniel Protzman, William Elder, son of Guy, Corporals; John Roche, Drummer; Daniel Leinbaugh, Fifer, and 60 Privates.

Capt. William Duvall's Company.

William Duvall, Capt.; William Purday, 1st Lt.; Edward Wilson, 2^d Lt.; Peter Burekhart, Ensign; Peter Woolf, Adjutant; Henrick Hendrickson, Samuel Linton, Jerem. Plummer, Richard Scaggs, Sergeants; Robert Hammitt, Henry Busey, Baltis Fouts, William Standard, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Ambrose's Company.

Jacob Ambrose, Capt.; Peter Shover, 1st Lt.; Henry Bilsel, 2^d Lt.; John Wetler, Ensign; Martin Bentz, Frederick Shultz, John Gump, Gasper Young, Sergeants; John Tucman, George Kunes, Dominick Bradley, Lawrence Keriguen, Corporals; John Shaver, Drummer; Philip Weller, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Samuel Plummer's Company.

Samuel Plummer, Capt.; Ralph Hillary, 1st Lt.; Elisha Beall, 2^d Lt.; Thomas Kirk, Ensign; Charles Busey, Elisha Griffith, Levi Davis, John Hinton, Sergeants; Zadock Griffith, Isaac Burton, James Ball, Nathan Chapman, Corporals; William Chandler, Fifer, and 53 Privates.

Capt. Henry Baker's Company.

Henry Baker, Capt.; John Norris, 1st Lt.; Abraham More, 2^d Lt.; John Hinckel, Ensign; Isaac Braselton, John Davis, John Lindsay, William Peterson, Sergeants; Philip Greenwald, John Billow, George Kiler, Thomas Manahan, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. Normand Bruce's Company.

Normand Bruce, Capt.; William Edw^d Thad, 1st Lt.; Thomas Wilson, 2^d Lt.; Martin Adams, Ensign; Samuel McPherson, Jun^{r.}, Andrew Weir, William Otto, Thomas Dickson, Ser-

geants; Blaney Alison, Frederick Clabaugh, John McIlvain, John Lancy, Corporals; Patrick Conner, Drummer, and 69 Privates.

Capt. William Beatty's Company.

William Beatty, Capt.; Abraham Haff, 1st Lt.; James Beatty, 2^d Lt.; John Link, Ensign; Henry Hintz, James Hooper, James Simmons, William Rice, Sergeants; Abraham Castle, Ridolf Hintz, William Witnell, James McDonell, Corporals; Robert Haff, Drummer; Frederick Shitenhelm, Fifer, and 73 Privates.

Capt. Robert Beatty's Company.

Robert Beatty, Cap^t.; John Welty, 1st Lt.; Peter Oler, 2^d Lt.; William Patterson, Ensign; John Martel, Valentine Sharer, Hugh Donnell, John Lemon, Sergeants; Frederick Black, Jeremy Bishop, Ludowick Caslerings, John Bower, Corporals; John Nowell, Drummer, and 51 Privates.

Capt. William Luckett, Jun^r. Company.

William Luckett, Jun^r., Capt.; Thomas Frazer, 1st Lt.; Basil Beall, 2^d Lt.; John Thrasher, Ensign; Conrad Ricker, Jacob Ridgly, George Stockman, Richard Sargent, Sergeants; Alexander Ireland, John Linch, John Slagal, Conrad Woolford, Corporals, and 69 Privates.

Capt. William Blair's Company.

William Blair, Cap^t.; George Hockersmith, 1st Lt.; Henry Williams, 2^d Lt.; Jacob Hockersmith, Ensign; William Currens, Jun^r., George Kelly, John Smith, Christian Crabs, Sergeants; John Crabs, George Matthews, Arthur Row, James Park, Corporals; Daniel McLoan, Drummer, and 54 Privates.

Capt. William Shields's Company.

William Shields, Cap^t.; John Phares, 1st Lt.; Michael Hockersmith, 2^d Lt.; John Shields, Ensign; Charles Robinson,

James Shields, Sen^r., Patrick Haney, Robert Brown, Sergeants; Moses Kennedy, John Hawk, John Long, Francis Baud, Corporals, and 52 Privates.

Capt. David Moore's Company.

David Moore, Capt.; Ephraim Howard, 1st Lt.; Upton Sheredine, 2^d Lt.; George Beckwith, Ensign; John Lawrence, Clerk; Daniel Janus, Benjamin Wood, John Campbell, Basil Wood, Sergeants; Benjamin Warfield, James Wood, Henry Dorsey, William Brightwell, Corporals; Richard Orput, Drummer; John Aiston, Fifer, and 52 Privates.

Capt. John Stoner's Company.

John Stoner, Capt.; Peter Stelly, 1st Lt.; Baltis Ketzendorf, 2^d Lt.; Christian Ramsburgh, Ensign; William Miller, Lucas Flack, John Walling, Christian Shaver, Sergeants; Baltis Bowman, Ludowick Kemp, Simon Ropp, Conrad Gedultigh, Corporals, and 54 Privates.

Capt. Jacob Snowdenberger's Company.

Jacob Snowdenberger, Capt.; John Cox, 1st Lt.; Philip Sower, 2^d Lt.; Peter Snider, Ensign; Peter Pryer, Jacob Mikesell, George Mikesell, Thomas Kennedy, Sergeants; Adam Herter, Adam Bilgingr, George Hospelhorn, John Peirr, Corporals, and 51 Privates.

Capt. John Carmack's Company.

John Carmack, Capt.; Daniel Shelor, 1st Lt.; John Mefford, 2^d Lt.; Joshua Delaplain, Ensign; John Cleabaugh, John Beuyer, Christian Smith, Frederick Cleabaugh, Sergeants; Adam Russ, Hugh Tomlinson, Jacob Capple, John Stitley, Corporals; John Young, Drummer; Abraham Horman, Fifer, and 50 Privates.

Capt. Michael McGuire's Company.

Michael McGuire, Capt.; Rudolph Bruboi, 1st Lt.; Thomas Rice, 2^d Lt.; Lawrence Aubock, Ensign; Michael Isgreeg, An-

drew Speelman, Ludowick Miller, George Martin, Sergeants; James Hares, Nicholas Baile, Benjⁿ. Farlme, Martin Hance, Corporals; Alex^r. McDonald, Drummer; Conrad Routsong, Fifer, and 51 Privates.

Resolved, that the said Companies be divided into Battalions as conveniently as may be to be exercised at such times and places as the field Officers to each Battalion shall appoint and that the Battalions consist of the several Companies following:

First Battalion—Cap^t. Chas^s. Beatty, William Beatty, Herman Yost, John Haas, Christ: Stull, Samuel Plummer, John Stoner, Peter Mantz.

Second Battalion—Cap^t. Robert Wood, Valentine Creager, John Carmack, Jacob Snowdenberger, Benjamin Ogle, Joseph Wood, James Johnson, Jacob Ambrose.

Third Battalion—Cap^t. William Blair, William Shields, Normand Bruce, Abraham Hayter, Samuel Shaw, Robert Beatty, Michael McGuire, Ludowick Kemp.

Fourth Battalion—Cap^t. Philip Thomas, William Duvall, Philip Rodenbieler, William Luckett, Jun^r., Michael Troutman, Ludowick Kemp, George Stricker, Jacob Young.

By Consent of Cap^{ts} George Stricker and Jacob Young their two minute Companies are added to the fourth Battalion to act until two companies of Militia now enrolling are compleated who are then to be of this Battalion.

It being apprehended that many members of the Honorable Convention are altogether unacquainted with the People of this District—The Committee therefore beg Leave to recommend the following Gentlemen as persons proper to be appointed Field Officers to the several Battalions aforesaid.

To the first Battalion, Charles Beatty, Coll.; W^m. Beatty, Lt. Col^l.; John Haass, 1st Major; Jacob Miller, 2^d Major, and Benjⁿ Johnson, Quarter Master.

To the second Battalion, James Johnson, Coll^l.; Jos. Wood, Sr., Lt. Coll.; Benjⁿ Ogle, 1st Major; Roger Johnson, 2^d Major, & Azel Waters, Q^r Master.

To the third Battalion, Normand Bruce, Coll^l.; Willm. Blair, Lt. Coll.; William Shields, 1st Major; Samuel Shaw, 2^d Major, and Joseph McKilliss, Quarter Master.

To the fourth Battalion, Philip Thomas, Coll^l.; William Luckett, Lt. Col^l.; Ludowick Weltner, 1st Major; Lud^k. Kemp, 2^d Major, and Nicholas Tice, Quarter Master.

Resolved, that a constant Guard be kept over the prisoners John Connelly, Allen Cameron, and John Smith, now in the Custody of the committee, by the Militia and Minute men (in and about Town) each Guard to be composed of a commissioned Officer, a Sergeant, or Corporal, and six privates to be relieved at 5 o'clock every evening, till the Committee receive Intelligence from the Congress or Convention what they propose having further done, and that it be recommended to the Convention to make provision for said Guard.

Resolved, that no person be permitted to have any Communication with the said prisoners, or either of them, unless by Permission and in the presence of one or more of this Committee, the necessary duties of Servants excepted, provided the Officer of the Guard is present.

Resolved, that the prisoners be kept from the use of Pen, Ink and Paper, except in the presence of one or more of the Committee, and anything that is wrote by either of them must undergo the Examination of one or more of the Committee of Correspondence.

Ordered, that the Capt^t. of the Guard be immediately furnished with 6 Muskets, and Bayonets & 24 Rounds of Cartridges for the Use of the Guard, who is to take a receipt from his Successor for said Articles, and so in rotation, whereby Abuse of the Arms and Waste of Ammunition may be prevented.

Resolved, That each of the prisoners be permitted to walk half an Hour every day on Cap^t. Beatty's Balcony in the Presence of the Officer of the Guard and two Centuries.

Resolved, That each of the Captains in Town be immediately

furnished with Six pounds powder from Peter Dofler and a proportionable Quantity of Lead from the Magazine and that Messrs. Christopher Edelen & John Adlum be a Committee to deliver out said Ammunition who are requested to take Receipts for the same, which are to be deposited in the Hands of the Clerk.

Resolved, That Cap^t. Mackall make his Report to the Committee, this day fortnight, what progress he has made in enrolling a Minute Company.

Resolved, That if Cap^t. McKall's Company is not completed or nearly so, by the above mentioned day, that Cap^t. Samuel Shaw will be appointed to enrol a minute Company in his Stead.

The Committee having received a Letter from the Council of Safety—Order, that Messrs. Charles Beatty & Baker Johnson or either of them deliver the Arms now in their Possession, which have been repaired for the Use of the province equally between Cap^{ts}. George Stricker & Jacob Young for the Use of their Minute Companies.

Ordered, that Mess^{rs}. Charles Beatty, George Stricker and Adam Fisher do inspect the public Arms lately repaired here for this province (Col^s. Josh^a Beall & Baker Johnson being absent) and report their Opinion to this Committee.

Resolved, that Messrs. John Hanson, Christopher Edelen and Philip Thomas be a Committee to revise and correct the whole proceedings of this Committee, and the Clerk is hereby directed to enter them in order against the next meeting.

Ordered, that the Clerk purchase a Book for the Committee to enter their proceedings in.

At a meeting of the Committee 6th December, 1775. Present John Hanson, Jun^r., Geo. Murdoch, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Adlum, Adam Fisher and Philip Thomas.

An Account of Arms and Ammunition purchased in Fred^k County, an Inventory of the Arms and Ammunition now in the Magazine, and an Account of the money expended in the purchase also were laid before the Committee by Philip Thomas agreeably to a former Resolve.

Ordered, that the same be immediately transmitted to the Western Shore Branch of the Council of Safety by the Chairman together with a Request that the money be sent up by Capt^t. Thomas Price or any other safe Hand under cover and directed to John Hanson, Jun^r., Esq^r., who is desired to receive and retain the same in his Possession till further Orders of the Committee.

Magazine in Frederick Town	Dr.
To Inventory of Arms and Ammunition purchased in Fred ^k County.	
1775 Powder of David Mitchell.....lb	200
Ditto of John Ferguson & Co.....	200
Ditto of Collin Dunlop & Co.....	56
Ditto of Thos Richardson & Co—8 Qr Casks	200
Ditto of Casper Mantz.....	15½
Ditto of John Ferguson & Co.....	79½
Ditto of Valentine Black.....	20
Ditto of James Smith.....	44
Ditto of Robert Peter.....	20½
Ditto of the Vandalia Compy. 128 Qr Casks	3200
Cr.	
By Powder delivered to Capt ^t . Price for his Compy. of Riflemen as pr Receipt..	lb 100
Ditto to Capt ^t . Cressap for his Compy. p. Rect	106
Ditto to Major Trent, 1 Qr Cask p. Rect	25
Ditto to Jos. Woodsill by Order Council Safety p. Rect.....	50
By Powder retained by the Committee of Geo. Town.....	276½
Dr. To Powder sent from Annapolis.....	1200
	<hr/>
	5235½ 557½

Now in Magazine 4678 pounds.

Dr. Same for Flints bought of Peter Hoffman 3000

Cr. For ditto delivered to follg. Persons as p.

Rec'ts.

Capt. Price for his Company..	240
Capt. Cresap for his Company..	300
	3000 540

Now in the Magazine 2460.

Dr. Same for Lead

Of Collin Dunlop & Co.....	1117
Stephen West.....	356
Peter Hoffman.....	563
Ludwick Weltner.....	563
Archibald Boyd.....	477
John Ferguson & Co.....	275
Valentine Black.....	25
Samson Lazarus.....	215
Nicholas Hower.....	152
James Smith.....	219
Robert Peter.....	256
Vandalia Company.....	5600

Cr. Same for Lead delivered to the following
p'sons

Capt. Price for his Company...	325
Capt. Cressap for his Company..	300
Major Trent.....	75
Joseph Wood by Order of the Council of Safety.....	100
Lead retained by the Committee at Geo: Town.....	1729
	9818 2529

Lead now in Frederick Town purchased by the County 7289
pounds.

Sent from Annapolis 13 Casks, Weight, 46 cwt. 1 qr. 18lbs.

Dr. The Magazine of Frederick Town

	Powder	Lead	Flints
To the several Ballances.....	4678	7289	2460
		13 casks.	

Arms bo't of Collin Dunlop & Co the whole
now in the Neighbourhood of George
Town

N 14

An Account of Money received in Frederick County for Arms
and Ammunition from the several persons appointed to take
in Subscriptions

George Stricker.....	5	15	4
Richard Davis.....	3	13	9
Thomas Noland.....		15	
Benjamin Eastburn.....		18	4
Joseph Flint.....	2	5	
Samuel Mcfarling.....	2	16	
Jonathan Wilson.....	9	3	4
Francis Deakins.....	6	12	8
Alexander Whittaker.....	1	17	6
Jacob Good.....	8	17	6
John McAlister.....	6	15	4
Thomas Crampton.....	3	15	
Gasper Smith.....	2	12	1
Ezekiel Cox.....	12	3	4
Charles Swearingan.....	4	1	9
Jacob Funk.....	9	7	6
Joseph Chapline.....	5		
William Baley.....	5	5	11
Thomas Cramplin.....	3	3	4
Richard Smith.....	7	5	
Roger Johnson.....	11	4	9
Richard Butler.....	5	11	9
Thos Sprigg Wooton received by him from several collectors.....	33	10	4
Philip Thomas.....	44	14	7

William Blair.....	4	18	9
Peter Bambridge.....	10	10	
Captain Price.....	15	12	7
Van Swearingan.....		15	
George Murdoch received by him from several Collectors	76	5	3
Zadock Magruder.....	4	5	
Allen Bowie.....	1		
Archibald Orme.....	14	0	6
James Smith.....	5	5	
Edward Burgess.....	4		
Thomas Crampton.....	6	10	1
William Duvall.....	1	15	
Henry Griffith, Junr.....	19	13	4
John Luckett.....	7	2	6
William Baley.....	26	7	2
Sam. W. Magruder.....	17	8	9
John Stull.....	19	19	4
Christopher Orndorf.....	3		
George Swingley.....	1	14	1
Henry Funk.....	6	15	10
William Deakins for subscriptions in George Town Hundred.....	52	4	4
Philip Thomas for subscriptions in Frederick Town	20	18	9
Ludwick Weltner for subscriptions in Freder- ick Town.....	27	13	6
ditto of several Collectors 21	7	9	
Baker Johnson for subscription in Frederick Town and of several Collectors.....	36	16	7½
Peter Hoffman for subscription in Frederick Town	12	19	3
<hr/>			
	£616	3	5½

The Province of Maryland to Frederick County		Dr
1775		
May 13.	To Cash paid Peter Hoffman for 563 ^{lb} Lead (per account).....	12 13 4
18.	To ditto paid Sampson Lazarus for 215 ^{lb} do per account.....	5 7 6
Mar. 28.	To ditto paid David Mitchell for 200 ^{lb} powder pr Rec ^t	25
	ditto p ^d John Ferguson & Co. for 200 do pr do.....	25
May 10.	ditto p ^d Godfrey Leatherman for carriage of 1200 powder as p. acct	1 10
12.	To ditto paid Casper Mantz for 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{lb} Powder p. acct.....	2 14 3
	Paid Archibald Boyd for 477 Lead p. acct.....	10 2 8
	Paid Collin Dunlop & Co. p. acct for Arms & Ammunition.....	62 12 1
	Paid Thos ^s Richardson for 8 casks of Powder p. acct.....	32 14
	Paid Stephen West for Bar Lead p. ditto.....	7 12
13.	Paid Ludwick Weltner for 563 ^{lb} Lead p. ditto.....	12 13 4
	Paid John Ferguson & Co. for 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{lb} powder and 210 ^{lb} Lead p. acct	17 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.	Paid Valentine Black for 20 ^{lb} pow- der and Carriage of do & 25 ^{lb} Lead p. account.....	4 4 6
19.	Paid Martin Bilinger for carriage of 3 chests of prov ^l Arms p. re- ceipt	1 6
	Paid Henry Staley for do of 7 chests do.....	3 10

	Paid William Allison for do of 5 chests do.....	1	11	
June 22.	Paid Nicholas Hower for 152 ^{lb} Lead p. accot.....	3	16	
	Paid James Smith for 44 ^{lb} Pow- der & 219 ^{lb} Lead p. do.....	13	3	6
	Paid Lud ^k Weltner for Paper for Cartridges &c. p. do.....	3	2	
24.	Paid John High & James Reed for carriage of 13 casks of Bullets as p. receipt.....	4	6	
May 2.	Paid Robert Peter for powder p. acct	7	14	7
	Paid Vandalia Company for 128 Qr Casks of Powder and 10 Casks Barr Lead p. accot.....	417	5	6 1/2
	Paid Waggonage of Powder & Lead from Geo: Town to Frederick..	6		
	Paid for weighing the Lead.....		3	
	Paid for Express from George Town to Frederick about the Ammunition	1	7	6
23.	Paid Peter Hoffman for 3000 Gun Flints p. accot.....	4	17	6

£684 10 7

Cr.

By 75^{lb} Lead & 25^{lb} powder sold

Major Trent..... 4.16.7 1/2

By 100 do & 2 Qr Casks powder

delivered Joseph Woodsill for
Compy at Redstone by Order

Council Safety..... 7.10

12 6 7 1/2

Balance..... 672 3 11 1/2

At a Meeting of the Committee 12 December 1775. Present, John Hanson Jun^r Esqr in the Chair; Messrs. George Murdock, Philip Thomas, Adam Fisher, John Adlum, Wm. Luckett Jun^r, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, John Hass, Joseph Wood Jun^r.

Hugh Larkin and Valentine Black attending according to an order of a former Committee and it appearing that said Valentine Black having not received his Invoice did through Mistake sell a sifter to the said Hugh Larkin for more than he ought. Ordered that the (said) Valentine Black repay to the said Hugh Larkin the sum of 6^d Currency and be discharged.

This was immediately complied with.

Mr. Mackall appearing and informing the Committee that he could not raise a Minute Company.—Ordered, that Mr. Samuel Shaw be appointed to raise one in his stead.

The Committee adjourns to the 26 Instant.

(To be Continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 344.)

May 15th 1761

[66]

Dr Papa.

You are indebted to Mr Macnemara for this letter: who informed me of an opportunity of writing by Capt Creamer. Since my last letters by the fleet little or nothing has occurred worth yr notice. Joseph Gallot indeed has proved himself honester than I thought him: he has paid me the money he owed you: I wish Maccarty may have as much honour as Gallot has honesty: My Lord Arundel is expected over every day: his Lordship has been so obliging as to charge himself with my Atlass and the royal Almenack for 6/.

Before this comes to hand you will, I hope, have had the pleasure of seeing Mr Plater: he lived in the temple & pretty near he: we were acquainted tho' little together: tho' I valued & esteemed Mr Plater I disliked his company: sed digitio compesee labellum. My Cousin Antony Carroll was lately in town: he is now at Lincoln, till further orders that place is to be his sejour.

A life so uniform so retired as mine Can afford nothing enteresting: scarce subject for chit chat. The books I read are so dry that they seem to have communicated their setieresce even to the reader. The premises, the habendum tenendum of a deed, writts of Attorney, fines sur cognisance &c are certainly very entertaining. The barbarous language most our Law books are wrote in, is in my opinion a great disadvantage to the Laws: terms of art are necessary to every science: but why cannot good sense & knowledge be delivered in good language: Law must be wrote in an unintelligible Jargon: the Judge condemned to ware a full buttoned wig: affectation of wisdom implies the want of it.

Our new Monarch seems to please all parties: There have indeed been some complaints of his countenancing the Scots: My Lord Bates favour may create Jealousies at Court: Courtiers will grumble if he is prudent, if modest in prosperity, if he abuses not the confidence of his Sovereign these heart burnings will be confined to the court & to the dependents of Courtiers.

Tis not as yet known when the coronation is to be: single front seats, I am told, will let for 12 guineas each. Some friends have advised me to throw away so much money to gratify my curiosity: but you are the best adviser what is yr advice? pray let me know it by the 1st opportunity: That I may act accordingly.

I propose taking a Jant for 3 or 4 weeks time as soon as next Hilary term is ended: Mr Bird's son will favour me with his company: Our plan is not yet settled. In all probability we shall go into the northern counties & return home thro the eastern ones: but this is only guess work.

I hope my Mama enjoys her health and has recovered her spirits: I long to see you both, to see Maryland. I have more reasons than one for returning home. I sincerely wish you health & happiness: I am Dr Papa

Y^r dutiful & affectionate son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. No news from Bellisle, I wrote you yesterday a letter from Mr Perkins house: tis the substance of this: he told Cpt Creamer was to set off that very evening.

June 10th 1761

[67]

Dr Papa.

I received yesterday the afflicting news of my dear Mama's death. Y^r Letter, if any thing cou'd, wou'd have given some comfort: but what comfort can there be for so great a loss. I loved my Mama most tenderly: how strong how cogent were the motives of my love! how affectionate, how tender, how loving a mother was she to me! What fond delusive hopes have I entertained of seeing her again! I was too credulous: all my imaginary Joys are vanished in an instant: they are succeeded by the bitter cruel thoughts of never seeing more my loved lost mother: the greatest blessing I wished for in this life was to see to enjoy my Parents after so long a separation to comfort to support them in advanced age: one is for ever snatched from me! May God Almighty Dr Papa preserve y^r health & grant you a long life: Were you to leave me too, oh then I shou'd be completely miserable indeed: death wou'd then be the only comforter of a sad, distressed, unhappy son. Pray let not y^r loss affect you too deeply: it may impair y^r health: remember you are now my only consolation in this world. You do not mention in y^r letter my Mama's speaking of me in her last sickness: I must certainly often have been the object of her thoughts & subject of her conversation: did she not frequently wish to see me? did she not so much as say remember me to my d^r absent son? how little does he now think of his dying mother! what grief what affliction will my death give

him! oh had I been here in her last moments to take a last farewell that had been some sad relief: even this was denied me. But I must no longer dwell upon this melancholy subject: yet tho I leave off writing I can not leave off thinking of her: now all the little occurrences of my infancy, those happy days spent at Elk-ridge in her sweet company, our lonely retirement and mutual fondness pass in remembrance before me. I shall never see such days again. I wish you wou'd permit me to return to Maryland in the next fleet. I am only doing here what I cou'd do as well at home. I am persuaded I can apply as closely to the Law in y^r house as in the temple: what more distractions shall I meet with in Annapolis than in London? There are certainly more amusements more avocations here: but I am not so fond of these amusements as many young men are: I do not like much company: I love to live retired: 12 or 13 years spent in application has Given me a relish for retirement and study. M^r Maire, M^r Hutten are even married yet they carry on a great deal of business. Besides y^r company & instructions wou'd be more serviceable to me than all the Law & Lawers put together. I am utterly unacquainted with business you might form me to it. I may now and then have a Law suit to maintain or carry on: tho' ever so great a Lawyer myself I must be at the mercy of another. The intelligence & proper management of my own affairs is of an indispensable & absolute necessity & not to be acquired without help, time, & experience: If I shou'd Lose you too, which God forbid, who is there to help me? What experience have I? none: time? that depends on God. Consider how short & uncertain life is: alive today & dead to-morrow: we have before us a most afflicting instance of its precariousness: I wish these reasons may prevail upon you to send for me over: I ardently long to be with you. Pray write to me by every opportunity: you cannot conceive what pleasure it gives me to hear from you. I am Dr Papa

Y^r most dutiful & affectionate Son
Ch: Carroll.

P. S. this goes by Mr Athawes a young gentleman of my acquaintance whom I beg you will treat with civility. Pray let me know my Mama's age & my own.

July 15th 1761

[68]

Dr Papa.

This answers yours of the 16th April: I will endeavor to be as full & circumstantial as possible: I am intimate with nobody. The Persons whose company I most frequent are as follow Mr Bird and his family worthy good people. Mr Will Perkins his Brother & Mr Eure a most amiable gentleman: I used to be pretty often at Mr Russel's: but my visits there are not so frequent as they formerly were. not from disgust or any dislike to the family I am always civilly received & made welcome: but a too great intimacy in a family where there are young [women] may give room to idle reports & familiarity with the sex is immediately construed into love: I must not forget Mr Ludwell in this list, a Virginia gentleman & one of the council in that Province: his company & friendship is desirable; his esteem wou'd redound to my praise; tis glorious to be esteemed by men of worth: amongst these Mr Ludwell ought to be ranked if true politeness, solid sense, a virtuous mind & good heart deserve this appellation. These are they whose company I most frequent, to, whom I may add Mr Maire & Hutton R C conveyancers: I intend to cultivate my acquaintance with the Latter; his advice may be serviceable to me: But these gentlemen have little time to spare from business. The company I keep, you may perceive, is neither low nor great: the genteest company is confined to the upper end of the town at a great distance from the temple independent of this inconveniency that sort of company is not the most suitable to a student of the Law, the expence & dissipation attending it quite opposite to close application and to my inclinations: I never was fond of great companies. I am naturally timid & bashful: this timidity may occasion my dislike to company; my forbearance may have confirmed this timidity & propensity

to silence & retirement. Innocuos amo delicias doctam que quietem. Rural amusements such as farming & other country occupations united to Philosophy (its best allies) form that plan of life wh to me appears of all others the most eligible: The Laws of my country exclude me from acting in any public capacity I must endeavour then to be esteemed in private life. I own I am too stiff & reserved I can only be free and open with an intimate friend; yet I know how necessary a seeming openness & affability are towards conciliating the good will of mankind: something more substantial is required to procure their esteem: yet the one leads to the other, or their esteem is rested from them by violence & great very great merit. I have not been so lucky as to find out a proper person (nor is such a one easily to be found) to instruct me in the Law: undoubtedly there are many very capable; but such persons can scarce find time for their own business and are above such an employment & a pecuniary reward: There are Law lectures in Gray's Inn to persue (& wh all young gentlemen, who study the Law, follow) is to attend the courts at Westm: a regular & diligent attendance, I am told will let me into the practice of the Law & imprint in mind what I learn by private reading: My Lord Coke recommends this method to all who study the Law & are desirous of being proficient in that useful science. I hope you have received before now my letter of the 13th Febr & that you find it a full & satisfactory answer to yours relating to M^r Darnall: but for fear of miscarriage I here send you a copy of it. The newspaper have been regularly filed & sent from the time I began to send them: I sent you "the Letter to two great men" & "the way to keep to him" a comedy wrote by M^r Murphey, whose reputation as an author has suffered by some Latter productions. The Letter to 2 great men & the Consideration &c are the only Pamphlets I have seen and thought worth y^r perusal. Yours of Febr 13th is Just come to hand. I know of no memorial published by the Jesuits: The troubles in Portugal so far as they relate to the Jesuits are as much a secret here as with you. Some Italian letters have been

published, written, as is said, by the Pope's nephew in vindication of that order. But this I am told by Mr Jenison to whom I sent them is a general vindication & does not unfold the mysteries of Lisbon & of course is far from being satisfactory. I shall transcribe his (Jenison's) words. The Italian apologies do not lay open the mysteries of Lisbon, but sets the Character of the sufferers in a favourable light, vindicates them from the imputation of trade, ambition & rebellion: do you not think that a short essay on the subject wou'd be favourably received or prove serviceable to yr friends? I have such a one by me from a good hand & wish you had a sight of it and yr sentiments of an edition. I intend to write to Mr Jenison soon & shall desire him to send me the copy of the essay he mentions: I beg you wou'd not communicate this part of my letter to any one) My Lord Baltimore is seldom to be seen: he now & then entirely disappears. I visit Mr Calvert now and then; he returns my visits & we converse amicably & freely together. I am looking out for a master to instruct me in Arithmetic, book-keeping, & surveying: I know how necessary tis to be master of them: you may depend upon my application: I propose setting off the 1st week in August for Yorek. I may be absent from London about 6 or 7 weeks: when I return I shall begin immediately to learn Arithmetic &c. In my last of the 10th June I desired you to call me home: you say you have pressing reasons for so doing: I gave you mine in the above mentioned letter: I am still of the same way of thinking: I wish my arguments may have influence enough to prevail upon you to recall me. The loss of my dear mother still sets heavy on my heart: but as my grief is unavailing and prejudicial to myself I endeavour to get the better of it: (the money you ordered has been paid: and Masses said for her in our Chappels: at some I assisted: I always remember her in my prayers but I hope she does not stand in need of them): did she die in her senses? Did she recommend anything particular to me before her death? She certainly must have often thought of me during her illness. When Mr Dulany arrives in town

I shall wait upon him as you advise me. I hear from Mr Macnamara, & he from Mr Calvert, that you have lost £1000 Sterling by Mr Darnall by being his security: I think that gentleman's behaviour unaccountable if what is reported of him be true, that he has converted to his own use the public money. But I suspend my Judgement till I am well informed of the truth of this report. I hear Mr Darnall is confined to a prison: if his misfortune can be imputed to chance & unforseen accidents he is to be pitied: but if he has brought upon himself this calamity by his imprudence or extravagance tis his own fault & he scarce deserves compassion. Money given to the industrious & good, tho' indigent man is well bestowed: but to an idle extravagant man, merely thrown away. I never knew an idle man that was good for any thing unless to entertain company at a feast: he may be a Joyous merry companion but no more. Witt without vertue and judgement is dangerous to the witty man & to his acquaintance. I must conclude this letter wth I hope you will find satisfactory. I am Dr Papa

Y^r most dutiful & Loving Son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S: 16th I called upon Mr Calvert this morning: he read to me the Governor's Letter to Mr Bordley, his answer, & some other letters relative to Mr Darnall whereby I see you have been obliged to pay £1000.

(To be Continued)

THE FOUNDER OF TANEYTOWN.

In the *History of Western Maryland*, Scharf states that Taneytown was laid out about 1750 by one Frederick Taney, who came from Calvert County. But I am convinced that both the date and the person are wrongly given, while the only Frederick Taney living at this time, of whom I find traces, spent most of his life and died in Frederick County. Among the land records of Frederick County, liber H, folio 151, under date 1st May, 1762,* is an agreement between Raphael Taney (of St. Mary's County) and the Province of Maryland, according to which the former "has laid out a parcill of lotts of ground to the number of Forty-Six Lots containing half an acre to each Lott on his part of a Tract of Land Commonly known by the name of the Resurvey on Brothers' Agreement." He obligates himself to make over to each purchaser (or lessee) his lot or lots by deeds of conveyance by 1st May, 1765, or else forfeit £500 to each purchaser, provided the purchaser improves his lot by that date with a good dwelling house well "duftailed" and shingled, in size at least 24 ft. by 20 ft. and possessing a stone or brick chimney. The purchaser, moreover, is to pay a yearly ground rent of two shillings six pence. Raphael Taney of St. Mary's County gives bond in the sum of £1000 for the faithful discharge of his obligations under the agreement. This became Taney's Town.

In liber H and liber J are records of the sales of these lots (or leases) "in Taneytown . . . on the main road that leads from Frederick to York," (but the place is also referred to as Tancy's Town). By the next year the number of lots had increased from 46 to 76; Raphael Tancy was charging a bonus of 35 shillings on each lot leased; and the ground rent had

*This date is engraved on a stone beneath a second-story window of the Elliott Hotel in Taneytown, where it is visible from the street (1762).

increased to three shillings and six pence per annum on each lot. Some of the persons to whom these lots were leased were Jacob Koontz, George Seagler, Joseph Groves, George Hockersmith, Christian Bowers, Thomas Kenard, Abraham King, Christian Hemper, Henry Brothers, Ulrich Hoover, John Hoover, Augustus Sharer, John Weaver, Emrick Potts, Richard Vandeker, John Oliver, Michael Kuner, George Clarke, John H. Rosenpelt, Conrad Hockensmith, William Mumford, Jacob Richards, John Shrier and N. Huber, John Weiner, Francis Hammon, Michael Lavelly, Michael Taner, Philip Smith, Samuel Emmett, Stiffle Lewis, Andrew Sharron, Conrod Bonner, Jacob Good, Simon Slyder, Peter Hoffman, George Sexton, George Sigler, John Stevenson, Archibald Crawford, John Fletcher, Mark Alexander, Henry Obleman, Caleb Wilson, and Catherine Toms. In several instances more than one lot was disposed of at once to a single party, while several persons bought more than once.

This Raphael Taney, who died 1791, married Eleanor, the sister of William Diggcs. To the brothers-in-law was patented in 1754 the tract of land embracing some 7900 acres and known as Brothers' Agreement. The Michael Taney, who died 1743 and was the great-grandfather of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, was the brother of the Thomas Taney who was the father of Raphael. This Michael and Thomas were grandsons of the Michael Taney who died 1692 after being sheriff of Calvert County during the stormy period of 1687-89.

If further evidence were needed to determine who laid out Taneytown and gave the place its name, there is in the land records of Carroll County at Westminster a plan of the town described, "Raphael Taney to Joseph Good. Received May 12, 1762, to be recorded and the same day recorded in Liber N, folios 83, one of the Land Records of St. Mary's County and Examined per Timothy Bowes, Clerk."

G. A. TAWNEY.

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GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 384.)

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE HASKINS FAMILY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. THOMAS HASKINS¹, the first of the family in Maryland, is said to have been born in Ireland. His will, written Sept. 21, 1735, and proved March 5, 1735(6), is on record in Annapolis. His wife was Mary Loockerman, daughter of Govert Loockerman 2d and his wife, Sarah Woolford. They both and their two sons, William and Joseph, are mentioned in the will of Jacob Loockerman, Jr., written June 28, 1730. They were married between 1724 and 1729. (See Loockerman Family.)

After Thomas Haskins' death she married Joseph Ennalls, son of Henry Ennalls and Mary Hooper. Her will was written May 27, 1767 and proved January 20, 1772.

Thomas Haskins in his will appoints his wife his executrix and his brothers-in-law Jacob and Govert Loockerman guardians of his children.

Issue (family records):—

2. i. WILLIAM HASKINS,² b. 1729 May 10; d. 1779 May 23, m. 1759 Mar. 11 Sarah Airey.
ii. JOSEPH HASKINS, b. 1731 Feb. 22, d. 1788; m. 1759 Apr. 15 Sarah Ennalls.
iii. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1733 May 25; d. 1805 Nov. 3, m. 1754 June 2 Hall Caile.
For their descendants see Caile Family.
2. WILLIAM HASKINS,² (Thomas¹), son of Thomas Haskins and his wife Mary Loockerman, was born May 10, 1729, and died May 23, 1779. On Mar. 11, 1759 he married Sarah Airey (d. 1786 Dec. 13) daughter of the Rev. Thomas Airey and his wife Elizabeth Pitt.
He was a Justice of Dorchester Co. in 1764, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence from Caroline Co. (*Gaz.* 1774, June 30.)

Issue:—

- i. Mary Haskins, b. 1760, d. 1818.
4. ii. JOSEPH HASKINS, b. 1762 Feb 28, d. 1826 Mar. 23, m. 1788 Oct. 23 Sarah Barclay.
 - iii. Thomas Haskins, b. 1763, d. 1777.
 - iv. William Haskins, b. 1765 d. 1822 Dec. unm. of Easton.
 - v. Sarah Haskins, d. before 1780 Sept. 5 (date of mother's will).
 5. vi. GOVERT HASKINS, b. 1769, d. 1829, m. 1800 Leah Eccleston.
 - vii. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1767 d. 1806 May, at Easton, unm.
2. JOSEPH HASKINS², (Thomas¹), son of Thomas Haskins and his wife Mary Loockerman, was born Feb. 22, 1731 and is said to have died in 1788. On Apr. 15, 1759 he married Sarah Ennalls (b. d.), daughter of Thomas Ennalls and his wife Ann Skinner.

He was a sea-captain; and once on a visit to England he became a Master Mason, 3d degree, of Dundee Arms Lodge, London (Oct. 9, 1759).

Issue:—

6. i. THOMAS HASKINS³ (Rev.) b. 1760 Nov. 7, d. 1816 June 29; m. (1) 1785 Aug. 25 Martha Potts (2) 1799 Apr. 4 Elizabeth Richards.
7. ii. Sarah Haskins, b. 1769, d. 1803.
- iii. HENRY HASKINS, b. 1772, m. Sarah Austin.
- iv. Joseph Haskins, b. 1775 d. 1806 Oct.-Nov.; m. 1802 Oct. 10 Henrietta Sulivane, daughter of Maj. James and Mary (Ennalls) Sulivane. They had but one child who died at birth and was buried Nov. 14, 1804. (St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Records). In his will he calls himself "Joseph Haskins, Jr. Coppersmith of Baltimore."
4. JOSEPH HASKINS³, (William² Thomas¹) son of William Haskins and his wife Sarah Airey, was born Feb. 28, 1762 and died Mar. 23, 1826. On Oct. 23, 1788 he married Sarah Barclay (b. 1771 Aug. 1, d. 1820), daughter of Rev. John and Rachel (Goldsborough) Barclay.

At the time of his death he was the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Md.

Issue (as given in records of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co.):—

- i. John Barclay Haskins, b. 1789 Oct. 3, d. 1790 Aug.
8. ii. ANNA MARIA BARCLAY HASKINS, b. 1791 Aug. 12, d. 1825 Sept. m. — James Bowie.
- iii. William Haskins, b. 1793 July 31, d. 1795 Oct. 4.
- iv. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1794 Sept. 28, d. unm.
- v. Robert Barclay Haskins, b. 1796 Oct. 15, d. s. p. m. (1) Elizabeth Robins Hayward (d. 1845) (2) Mary Trippe.
- vi. Louisa Airey Haskins, b. 1798 Oct. 12, d. 1814 Aug 12.
- vii. Joseph Haskins, d. 1823, a student at law.

* She is called "Louisa" in her baptismal record.

5. GOVERT HASKINS³, (William², Thomas¹), the son of William Haskins and his wife Sarah Airey, was born in 1769 and died in 1829. In the year 1800 he married Leah Eccleston (d. 1803 Sept. 30), daughter of Thomas Firmin Eccleston and his wife Milcah Airey.

For some years he was a merchant in Baltimore, where he was in partnership with his kinsman Hall Harrison.

- i. Leah Haskins.⁴
- ii. Emily Haskins.

6. The Rev. THOMAS HASKINS³ (Joseph², Thomas¹), son of Capt. Joseph Haskins and his wife Sarah Ennalls, was born in Dorchester Co. Nov. 7, 1760 and died in Philadelphia June 29, 1816. He was twice married, first on Aug. 25, 1785 to Martha Potts of Coventry, Chester Co., Penn. (b. 1764 Jan. 25, d. 1797 July 20), daughter of Thomas and Ann (Nutt) Potts; second, on Apr. 4, 1799 to Elizabeth Richards (b. 1771, Aug. 26, d. 1857, Sept. 24), daughter of William and Mary (Patrick) Richards.

He was educated at William and Mary College; and after graduating studied law with Gustavus Scott, Esq. of Cambridge, Md. and later with the Hon. Richard Bassett of Dover, Del. He was, however, about this time converted to Methodism and became a preacher in this church. A full account of his life is given in "The Dupuy Family."

Issue—first wife:—

- i. Sarah Ennalls Haskins,⁴ b. 1788 Dec. 19, d. 1868 Oct. 14, m. 1810 Sept. 20 Jesse Richards.

Second wife:—

- ii. Mary Richards Haskins, b. 1800 June 1, d. 1858 June 3, m. 1820 May 18 John Dupuy.
- iii. Martha Haskins b. 1805 Aug. 30, d. 1871; m. 1829 Dec. 10 John Wurts.
- iv. Elizabeth Haskins, b. 1807 Dec. 1, d. 1828 Oct. 14 unm.

7. HENRY HASKINS³ (Joseph², Thomas¹), son of Joseph Haskins and Sarah Ennalls, was born in the year 1772 and died On he married Sarah Austin.

He was a Justice of Dorchester Co. in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812.

Issue (as given in will of Joseph Haskins, Jr., 1806 Oct. 22):—

- i. Mary Ann Haskins.⁴
- ii. Eliza Haskins.
- iii. Emmala Haskins.

8. ANNA MARIA BARCLAY HASKINS⁴, (Joseph³, William², Thomas¹), daughter of Joseph Haskins and Sarah Barclay, was born Aug. 12, 1791 and died in Sept. 1825. She married James Bowie (b. 1779 Mar. 29, d. 1845 Mar. 7), son of Rev. John and Margaret (Dallas) Bowie. (See "The Bowies and their Kindred," pp. 100 and 153.)

Issue:—

- i. Joseph Haskins Bowie,⁵ b. 1816 Jan. 15, d. 1879 Jan 5 m. (1) Catherine Elizabeth Rau (2) Harriet Godfrey. Issue.
- ii. Louisa Emily Haskins Bowie, b. 1817 Dec. 26, d. —, m. 1837 Nov. 28 Charles P. Craig. Issue.
- iii. Isabella Dallas Bowie, b. 1820 July 11, d. 1893 Apr. 16, unm.
- iv. Josephine Haskins Bowie, b. 1823 Aug. 17, d. —, m. 1854 Jan. 24 Thomas Smythe Hayward. Issue.

UNPLACED HASKINS

1. Thomas Haskins is called "kinsman" in the will of Col. William Holland (1724); and reference is also made in it to "my sister Mary Haskins," "each of her children," and "my nephew Thomas Haskins."

This Thomas Haskins, then, apparently had married Mary Holland, and had at least one child, a son Thomas.

Query: Is this Thomas the father of Thomas, No. 1, in the genealogy, or is he the same, and was Mary Loockerman his second wife?

2. There was a Henry Haskins, Capt. of a merchant-ship plying from Oxford, Md., to Boston, Mass., in 1756, as appears from a letter dated Dec. 11 of that year from John Walker of Boston to Henry Callister of Oxford. (Miss D.)

THE CAILE FAMILY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. JOHN CAILE¹, the father of the two brothers who came to Maryland, lived and died in Westmoreland, England. Of himself and his family nothing is known beyond what is told by his will which is on record in Carlisle. In this he calls himself "John Caile of Howgate Foot, Co. Westmoreland, Gent." It was written Sept. 27, 1746 and was proved in May, 1747. He mentions his wife Margaret, his sister

Ann Caile, spinster, and a second sister Jane deceased, his son-in-law Christopher Harrison, and the children whose names follow. Only one of his daughters, Mary, was married at this time.

Issue—order of birth unknown:—

- i. Mary Caile,² b. 1716 Oct. 7, d. 1782 Aug. 2, m. 1739 Feb. 7 Christopher Harrison. (See Harrison Family.)
- ii. Ann Caile* m. — Crompton.
2. iii. JOHN CAILE, b. 1720, d. 1767 Apr. 27, m. Rebecca Ennals.
- iv. Thomas Caile.
3. v. HALL CAILE, b. 1733 May 28, d. 1761 Jan. 30, m. 1754 June 2 Elizabeth Haskins.
- vi. Jane Caile,* m. James Harner.
- vii. Margaret Caile.
- viii. Elizabeth Caile.
- ix. Hannah Caile,† m. (Moses?) Allen.

His widow, Mrs. Margaret Caile, survived him only a short time, as her will was written on Mar. 17, 1746/7 and was proved on May 27, 1747. She names the same children as did her husband and also two Harrison grandchildren. Her maiden name, according to family tradition, supported by some documentary evidence, was Margaret Hall.

2. JOHN CAILE, JR.,² (John¹), son of John Caile and Margaret Hall, came to Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland, in or before 1741; but about 1744 he moved to Dorchester Co.

He was a merchant in Cambridge and Clerk of Court from 1745 till 1766, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law Richard Sprigg. According to the record on his tombstone he died Apr. 27, 1767, aged 47.

His wife was Rebecca Ennals (b. 1717 July 26, d. 1750 Aug. 28), daughter of Henry Ennals and his wife Mary Hooper. (See *inter al* "Baltimore Sun" May 6, 1906.)

Issue:—

4. i. MARGARET CAILE, d. 1796 July 13, m. 1765 Aug. 1 Richard Sprigg.
3. HALL CAILE², (John¹), son of John and Margaret Caile, was born May 28, 1733 and died Jan. 30, 1761. On June, 2, 1754 he married Elizabeth Haskins (b. 1733 May 25,

* Named as married in the will of her brother Hall Caile, Jan. 28, 1761.

† Named as Hannah Allen in will of her brother John Caile, Apr. 16, 1767, who gives her a negro slave. Moses Allen was a witness to the will of Hall Caile, and was appointed Sheriff to complete his unexpired term. For other Allen references see Loockerman Family 6.

d. 1805 Nov. 3), daughter of Thomas Haskins and Mary Loockerman. He came to Dorchester Co., Md. about 1750 and on Oct. 27, 1758 was appointed to the office of High Sheriff, a position which he held until his death.

His wife survived him for many years; and at her death was buried in White Marsh Church yard, Talbot Co.

Issue:—

5. i. MARY CAILE,³ b. 1756 Sept. 10, d. 1812 Feb. 24, m. (1) 1773 Nov. 18 John Caile Harrison (2) 1789 Dec. 22 Thomas James Bullitt.
6. ii. MARGARET HALL CAILE, b. 1759 Mar. 15, d. 1826 July 2, m. 1777 Feb. 16 Gustavus Scott.
- iii. John Hall Caile, b. 1761 Aug. 14, d. 1783 Feb. 14.
4. MARGARET CAILE³, (John², John¹) only child of John Caile and Rebecca Ennalls, died July 13, 1796. She married Aug. 1, 1765 Richard Sprigg (b. 1739 Dec. 16, d. 1798 Nov. 24), of "Cedar Park," Anne Arundel Co., son of Thomas Sprigg of "Longmeadow" and his wife Elizabeth Galloway. (See *Baltimore Sun* Feb. 11, 18, 1906, and *Md. Hist. Mag.*, viii, p. 82.)

Richard Sprigg was Clerk of Dorchester Co. from 1766 to 1777, succeeding his father-in-law.

Issue:—

- i. Sophia Sprigg,⁴ b. 1766 Apr. 21, d. 1812, m. 1785 Feb. 3 Col. John Francis Mercer (b. 1759 May 17, d. 1821 Aug. 30), Member of Congress from Virginia, Governor of Maryland 1801, etc.

Issue:

- i. Richard Mercer, b. 1785 Nov. 19, d. young.
- ii. John Mercer, b. 1788 June 24; d. 1848 May 22, m. 1818 June 15 Mary Scott Swann.
- iii. Anna Mercer, b. 1789 Nov. 12, d. 1790 June 2.
- iv. Margaret Mercer, b. 1791 July 1, d. 1846 Sept. 17 unm.
- v. Thomas Mercer, b. 1792 Sept. 4, d. 1810 at sea.
- ii. Rebecca Sprigg, b. 1767 d. 1806 m. 1787 Dr. James Steuart, son of Dr. George and Ann (Digges) Steuart.

Issue:

- i. George Hume Steuart (Gen.), b. 1790 Nov. 1, d. 1867 m. Ann Jane Edmondson.
- ii. Margaret Steuart, b. 1795 d. 1832 m. John H. B. Latrobe.
- iii. Sophia Steuart, b. 1796 d. —, m. John C. Delprat.
- iv. Richard Sprigg Steuart (Dr.), b. 1797, Nov. 1, d. 1876 July 13, m. 1824 Jan. 27 Maria Louisa de Bernabeu.
- v. James Steuart, b. 1798 d. 1804.
- vi. Henry Steuart, b. 1799 d. 1804.
- vii. Elizabeth Steuart, b. 1801 d. — m. Augustus Thorn-dike.
- viii. Elizabeth Steuart, b. 1802 d. — m. George H. Calvert.
- iii. Elizabeth Sprigg, b. 1770, d. 1813, m. 1795 Hugh Thompson. No issue.
- iv. Henrietta Sprigg, b. 1775 d. 1791.
- v. Margaret Sprigg, b. 1790, d. 1864 unm.

5. MARY CAILE³, (Hall², John¹), daughter of Hall Caile and Elizabeth Haskins, was born Sept. 10, 1756 and died Feb. 24, 1812. She was twice married, first on Nov. 18, 1773 to John Caile Harrison (b. 1747 Sept 3, d. 1780 Nov. 8), son of Christopher Harrison and Mary Caile; second, on Dec. 22, 1789 to Thomas James Bullitt (b. 1763 July 1, d. 1840 Nov. 25), son of the Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt and Helen Scott (See Hayden "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 597 et seq.).

For John Caile Harrison and his descendants, see Harrison family.

Thomas James Bullitt was one of the Judges of Talbot Co., Md.; and of him it was said "he was one of the most elegant grandees of his day, he always appearing in top-boots with knee buckles."

Issue—first husband:—

- i. Hall Harrison.⁴ See Harrison Family.
- ii. Hannah Harrison d. young.
- iii. William Harrison.

Second husband:—

- iv. Elizabeth Haskins Bullitt, b. 1790 Sept. 11, d. 1851 Oct. 10, m. 1809 Dec. 19, William Hayward, Jr. (b. 1787, d. 1836 Oct. 19) son of William and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Hayward.)

Issue:

- i. Mary Bullitt Hayward,⁵ b. 1811 Aug. 17, d. 1847 Jan. 5, m. 1837 Jan. 31 Joseph Richardson Price. Issue.
- ii. William Hayward, b. 1814 June 8, d. 1889 Oct. 7 unm.
- iii. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine Hayward, b. 1817 Mar. 5, d. 1884 Apr., m. 1838 Nov. 22 Dr. Samuel Wickes Spencer. Issue.
- iv. Helen Elizabeth Hayward, b. 1819, Dec. 5, d. 1820 July 27.
- v. Sally Hayward, b. 1822 Feb. 25, d. 1825 Oct. 15.
- vi. Thomas Scott Bullitt Hayward, b. 1825 May 23, d. 1842 Feb. 3.
- vii. Hall Harrison Hayward, b. 1828 Oct. 24, d. 1858 July 14 unm.
- viii. Elizabeth Bullitt Hayward, b. 1831 Jan. 14, d. 1861 Mar. 2, m. 1851 Jan. 14 Dr. Joseph Ennalls Muse Chamberlaine. Issue.
- ix. Margaret Robins Hayward, b. 1835 June 15, d. 1849 Aug. 8.
- v. Cuthbert Bullitt, b. 1793 Feb. 2, d. 1793 Sept. 19.
- vi. Alexander Caile Bullitt, b. 1795 Sept. 10, d. 1847 Mar. 21, m. Mary Dennison. No issue.
- vii. Thomas Scott Bullitt, b. 1798 Dec. 6, d. s. p. 1821 Oct. 11 unm.

6. MARGARET HALL CAILE³, (Hall², John¹), daughter of Hall Caile and Elizabeth Haskins, was born Mar. 15, 1759 and died July 2, 1826. On Feb. 16, 1777 she married Gus-

tavus Scott (b. 1753, d. 1801), son of Rev. James Scott and Sarah Brown. A full account of his distinguished services to Maryland is given in Hayden "Virginia Genealogies" p. 623.

Issue:—

- i. Robert Caile Scott, b. 1778 Mar. 22, d. in infancy.
- ii. Elizabeth Scott, b. 1799 July 28, d. 1847 Mar., m. 1810 Dec. 10 Capt. Robert Rankin.
- iii. John Caile Scott, b. 1781 Dec. 10, d. 1840 Mar. 14, m. 1802 Nov. 21 Anne Love.
- iv. Mary Caile Scott, b. 1784 Mar. 22, d. 1806 Apr. 4.
- v. Hall Gustavus Scott, b. 1786 Apr. 2, d. —, m. 1806 July 1 Elizabeth Douglas Marshall.
- vi. Christiana Scott, b. 1788 Sept. 14.
- vii. William Bushrod Scott, b. 1791 July 28, d. —, m. Anne Halton.
- viii. Juliana Scott, b. —, d. —, m. Captain Robert DeWar Wainwright.
- ix. Robert James Scott, b. 1798, d. 1834, m. 1818 Mary Ann Lewis.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

In 1813, Hon. James McHenry prepared an Address of the Bible Society of Baltimore to the Citizens of the State of Maryland which was reprinted from the original manuscript in the report of the Maryland Bible Society for 1903. Another interesting proof of the Society's activity has recently come to light, in the shape of a letter addressed to the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, who had just been appointed United States Senator from Maryland. The letter is as follows:

Balto., Feby. 2nd., 1816.

Sir,

The undersigned appointed by the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Baltimore a Committee to Petition the Honble The Congress of the United States for a remission of the Dutie, accruing on a set of Stereotype Plates imported by the Board for the Purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, for gratuitous Distribution beg leave to solicit your Attention & Patronage in behalf of the Views, and the Memorial Expressing them

which has been forwarded to Mr. Pinkney to be presented to the House of Representatives.

We are Sir

Very respectfully

Yr obt servts

Daniel Kurtz

J. A. Kemp

John Glendy

Alex Fridge

Saml I. Donaldson.

R. G. Harper Esq.

Hon. William Pinkney was a member of the House of Representatives but Harper appears to have taken the more active interest in the matter; for on March 20, the Committee of the Senate on Finance and a Uniform National Currency, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the Baltimore and Massachusetts Bible Societies, which latter society desired a drawback for duties on Bibles which they had recently exported on the Brigantine *Panther*. The bill was read a second time on March 21, ordered to a third reading on March 22, and passed on March 25. In the House, the bill was read twice on March 26 and committed to a Committee of the whole. On April 15, the bill was discussed in the Committee of the whole and reported without amendment. It was passed on April 16 and signed by the President on April 20. The portion of the act relating to the local Society reads thus:

“Be it enacted, etc., That all the duties due and payable to the United States, on a set of stereotype plates, owned by the Baltimore Bible Society, imported from London to Philadelphia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on board the ship *Electra*; and from London to Baltimore in the same year, on board the ship *Joseph*, be, and the same are hereby remitted.”

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 47, p. 1, contains an illustration of Jeremiah Dixon's theodolite, together with a brief outline of the Mason and Dixon Survey. The theodolite has been presented to the Royal Geographical Society.

A number of papers of local interest have recently been received at the Library of Congress, among various transcripts from the Public Record Office at London.

Where are the Journals of the Committees of Observation ? Peter Force printed the journal of the Baltimore County Committee in the American Archives (original in Library of Congress); and Dr. G. W. Archer printed the Harford County Journal in the Bel Air papers (original in possession of Harford County Historical Society); where are the others ?

In the *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, Vol. x, No. 3, at page 485, may be found the Pedigree of André, with notes, which include the monumental inscription in Westminster Abbey to Major John André of the English branch of that family.

Merryman Family.—*Maryland Historical Magazine*, x, pp. 291-292. From additional data just discovered in an old Frisby family Bible: Nicholas Merryman (1751-1832), married (2) Nancy Merryman, who died 5 March, 1832, aged 76 years. They had a daughter, Eleanor Merryman: b. 1813; d. 7 June, 1838; married 11 March, 1834, James Edwards Frisby (1813-1838). (Eleanor Merryman, daughter of Nicholas Merryman by his first wife, Deborah Ensor, was baptized 16 August, 1790, and died *unmarried*.)

F. B. C.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Meeting of December 13th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of December was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

Upon request of Judge Stockbridge, who was obliged to leave the meeting very early, President Warfield postponed the usual order of business in order to take up the matter of the Baltimore Medal. Judge Stockbridge thereupon made the following statement:

“BALTIMORE, December 11th, 1915.

“Through the generosity of several gentlemen connected with the Society, there is now to be added to the collections of the Society another Baltimore Medal. There are three so-called Baltimore Medals, of which the Society has for a number of years possessed one with which the members are doubtless familiar. This medal in silver was cast and chased in low relief, bearing upon the obverse the head of Cecilius Calvert and on the reverse that of his wife, Anne Arundel. A second medal, of which so far as I have knowledge, there is no specimen at present on this side of the Atlantic, nor indeed so far as I am aware is there but a single copy in existence, bears upon the obverse six Indian Arrows, caught across the middle by a streamer. The center of the reverse is entirely blank, as though intended to have engraved upon it the name of the recipient. The third medal, and that a copy of which is now added to the Society's collections, bears upon the obverse the head of Cecilius Calvert, showing the bust clad in armor, and is a profile looking to the left. The reverse of this medal shows a map of Maryland, with the shield of Calvert on it. This, like the other two, is in silver, cast and chased. To all of these medals the date of 1632 is ascribed. It is undoubtedly true that some of them

were made prior to the sending out of the Colony under Leonard Calvert, and a number of references to them, though without any description of the medals, appear in the published volumes of the *Archives*, references to which are hereto appended. An inspection of the medal now presented to the Society will tend, however, to throw a little doubt upon the date of 1632, because of the striking similarity between the map as shown on the reverse, and the map with which we are all familiar under the name of Augustin Hermann's Map. This did not appear until a few years later than 1632, and it is for that reason that the close similarity suggests a question as to the actual date of this medal, though it is of course entirely possible, that for the purposes of this medal, information was available identical with that in the possession of Hermann, and from which his map was drawn. Appended to this brief statement also is a photostat from Hawkins' work on *Medals and Medallions*, showing the medal in question and with his description of it, obtained through the kind efforts of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, executive Secretary of the Peabody Institute and a member of this Society."

Memorandum Concerning Cecilius Calvert Medal and Indian Tokens.

Description from Betts' "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," Page 20, No. 35.

1632. *Obv.* (Greek Cross). Caecilius; Baltemoreus. (Greek Cross and rosette mint mark) Bust of Lord Baltimore to left in armor with scarf. *Rev.* (Greek Cross) VT: SOL: LVCEBIS: AMERICAE (As the sun thou shalt illumine America) TERRAMARIAE (Maryland) Map of Maryland, showing the Chesapeake and Potomac and trees upon the land; the sun above; the arms of Calvert crowned above the center of the map.

Silver, cast and chased. Elliptical, size 21 x 24. Med. Ill., Chas. I, 53.

See the following for references as to use and purpose of medal:

Council Proceedings; *Md. Archives*, vol. 3, p. 277-8.

Assembly Proceedings, May 16, 1676, *Archives*, vol. 2, 476-7.

Assembly Proceedings, *Archives*, vol. 2, p. 481-2.

President Warfield, on behalf of the Society, accepted the gift of the Baltimore Medal, stating that it would be one of the most highly prized and that it was undoubtedly one of the most valuable relics in the possession of the Society. President Warfield referred to the great interest which the late Mr. Cohen had taken in this medal and in plans for securing it for the Society. President Warfield also expressed to Judge Stockbridge the appreciation of the Society for the valuable investigations which he had made in regard to the medal and also for the highly successful manner in which he brought to a termination the negotiations for the purchase of the medal at a much reduced price for the Society.

The Recording Secretary stated that two members of the Society had died since the last meeting, namely:

Dr. George Reuling on November 25th, 1915.

Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott on December 5, 1915.

President Warfield referred to the close and helpful interest which Judge Elliott had taken in the affairs of the Society for many years and expressed his regrets that so valuable a member had been lost to the Society.

The balloting upon the names of the candidates for membership submitted at the last meeting of the Society resulted in the following being elected:

George W. Stevenson—Associate

Wilbur W. Hubbard—Active

E. B. Owens—Active

Robert E. Tubman—Active

Wilson Miles Cary—Active

Wm. P. Breen—Active

Herbert St. John Pitt—Active

President Warfield called attention to the fact that last year the Society had spent \$1200 in repairing and renovating the home of the Society. Such an expense had proved to be too heavy a drain upon the current revenues of that year. Therefore it had been necessary for the Society to borrow money for the purpose of paying bills incurred for these repairs and improvements. This loan had been re-paid last January from the receipts of 1915. However, the Society had not been able to meet the current expenses of the year with the balance of the current revenue. Therefore, another temporary loan seemed advisable. President Warfield stated that although authority was asked to make a loan for an amount not exceeding \$1,000, yet it was not anticipated that a loan of more than \$750 would be necessary. Thereupon the following resolution was presented, as having been passed by the Council and was adopted:

“Resolved, that the Council report to the Society that it has been constrained, for the preservation of the property of the Society, to incur indebtedness which it is not, at the moment, in funds to discharge, and that the Council therefore, requests the authority of the Society to make its promissory note, by its President, or a Vice-President and its Treasurer, for an amount not exceeding One Thousand Dollars for one year or less, to meet this unavoidable emergency.”

The President then recognized Major Pegram, who dwelt upon the rare privilege which it gave him to introduce as the speaker of the evening Mrs. Austin Gallagher. “Mrs. Gallagher,” said Major Pegram, “had made a most minute and exhaustive study of the life of Robert Mills, especially in so far as his activities were concerned with the designing and construction of Washington’s Monument in Baltimore.” With a true prophetic insight, Major Pegram in words of eloquence dwelt upon the pleasure which the evening had in store. Major Pegram then escorted Mrs. Gallagher to the stand. The address by Mrs. Gallagher was one of the most interesting ever

delivered in the Society. Her paper disclosed the fact that she had made a tireless search for facts, and the energy and zeal of her pursuit found eloquent expression in the language of the paper. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Gallagher's address, General Trippe paid a warm and forcible tribute to the paper and its author. Mr. Spencer stated that he had never been so pleasantly entertained by an address. Dr. Bibbins expressed his appreciation. Judge Harlan also spoke in praise of the address and expressed the hope that the Municipal Art Society would have the pleasure of hearing the paper and of putting into effect some of its recommendations in regard to perpetuating in more tangible form the memory of Robert Mills.

President Warfield stated that it was his impulse to dwell at length upon the pleasure which the paper had given him and his admiration for the work which Mrs. Gallagher had done. He would attempt, however, to sum up his ideas by saying that he had found the paper most brilliant, interesting and instructive.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of January 10th, 1916. The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of January was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

The following were elected to membership in the Society:

W. J. Chapman,	Edward J. Warrell Revell,
C. Hobart Strickland,	W. Carroll Hunter,
Herman Bealmear,	Wm. B. Hurst.
Thomas M. Myers,	

The Recording Secretary reported the following deaths: Roger T. Gill, on December 19th, 1915; Michael I. Weller, Washington, D. C., on March 4th, 1915; Arthur W. Machen, on December 15th, 1915.

General Trippe referred to his long and intimate association with Mr. Machen and the personal loss and bereavement which the death of Mr. Machen had brought to him. He touched upon

the broad extent of the fields of investigation and learning which Mr. Machen had covered. These had included, he said, not only those of his chosen profession, law, but also of history, Belles Lettres and of many others. Governor Warfield expressed his sincerest regrets that so valuable a member of the Society and so useful a citizen of Maryland had passed away.

On motion of Mr. Duvall, seconded by Mr. Ridgely, the President was authorized to appoint, as has been customary, a committee to take steps to secure an appropriation from the Legislature. The President thereupon appointed the following committee for that purpose.

Judge Henry Stockbridge,
Samuel K. Dennis,
L. H. Dielman,
Senator George A. Frick.

In the absence of Major Pegram, and his associate members of the committee, the following report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mr. Radcliffe:

No changes have been made in any of the Committees, except the Committee on Membership, where there was a vacancy caused by the nomination of a former member of that Committee as one of the Vice-Presidents, to fill a vacancy created by death.

After this report had been read, President Warfield explained the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the nomination and election of officers.

The paper of the evening entitled, "The First Sixty Years of the Church of England in Maryland, 1631-1692" was then presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth. This paper which embodied the results of valuable scholarly research was received with close attention. At the conclusion of the address General Trippe referred to the pleasure which he had received in listening to such an instructive and well prepared address. He thereupon offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Wroth for the pleasure which his address had afforded the Society. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ingle and passed unanimously.

Meeting of February 14th, 1916. The regular monthly meet-
of the Society for the month of February was called to order at
8 o'clock p. m. with President Warfield in the Chair.

Election for membership in the Society resulted in the fol-
lowing being elected as active members:

Gen'l. Geo. F. Randolph,
Ernest R. Crapster,
Daniel C. Ammidon,
D. K. E. Fisher.

Mr. Octavus J. Norris was elected an associate member of
the Society.

The Recording Secretary announced that he had no record
of any death having taken place in the membership of the
Society since the last meeting.

In answer to some queries in regard to certain portraits in
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Mr. L. H. Dielman reported
that they were authorized by the General Assembly of 1874 and
that Governor Groome's message to the Assembly of 1876 gives
details of how and by whom the work was turned out. At the
request of President Warfield the report was filed for future
reference.

In view of the fact that the annual meeting of the Society
was to take place that evening, no paper or address had been
arranged for.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society was held February 14th,
1916, at 9 o'clock, following the adjournment of the stated
monthly meeting.

The following nominations which had been made at the meet-
ing of January 10th, 1916, under the provisions of Article 3,
Section 3 of the Constitution relating to annual elections, were
then made:

For President:

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*For Vice-Presidents:*W. HALL HARRIS, HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
DECOURCY W. THOM.*For Corresponding Secretary:*

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer:

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*For Trustees of Athenæum:*J. APPLETON WILSON, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, A. LEO KNOTT,
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.*For Committee on the Gallery:*MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*
J. WILSON LEAKIN, RUXTON M. RIDGLEY,
FABIS C. PITTS, JOHN A. TOMPKINS.*For Committee on the Library:*LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*
WALTER I. DAWKINS, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, FREDERICK W. STORY,
JOHN H. LATANE, MOSES R. WALTER.*For Committee on Finance:*DOUGLAS H. THOMAS *Chairman.*
ROBERT GARRETT, B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.*For Committee on Publications:*CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL K. DENNIS, BERNARD C. STEINER.*For Committee on Membership:*MCHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*
MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS, WILLIAM H. LYTTLE,
JOSEPH Y. BRATTAN, ISAAC T. NORRIS,
JAMES D. IGLEHART, J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.

For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

B. BERNARD BROWNE,
EDWARD INGLE,

WILLIAM J. McCLELLAN,
GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE,
THOMAS E. SEARS.

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments:

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM,

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

There being no other nominations, on motion, duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was requested to cast the vote of the Society for the candidates. This the Recording Secretary did, whereupon it was announced that those nominated for the offices as stated above had been duly elected.

The report of the Council to the Society was then made by President Warfield.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

In obedience to the By-Laws and on behalf of the Council, I briefly report the activities of your Society during the year 1915.

The regular monthly meetings of the Society during the year have been well attended and much interest has been manifested by the members in the work of the Society.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of a number of volumes of books and manuscripts by purchase and gift. One of the most highly prized gifts of letters and manuscripts was presented by the late President, Mendes Cohen, deceased, consisting of the collection known as the Carroll Papers, comprising 717 pieces in folders. These are very valuable historical records and are safely preserved in a steel case in the vaults of the library.

The Committee on Genealogy reports the acquisition of much data of interest, notably among which are the seven volumes of the Cecil Monthly Meetings of Friends, located at Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, which have been photographed from the originals. A number of our generous members contributed the

sum of \$275, to pay the cost of photographing and binding these valuable and interesting records.

One volume of the records of the First Methodist Church has been copied and indexed. When the other volumes have been copied, the data will be bound in one volume. A list of the interments in the Old Methodist Burial Ground, which was located on Fort Avenue, has been presented to the Society, covering a period of ten years from July, 1823-1833.

The work on the State Archives was continued during the year and volume xxxv of the series was completed and is now being distributed.

The report made by me to the General Assembly of Maryland, herewith submitted, gives, in detail, the contents of Volumes 34 and 35.

We ended the year 1915 with 683 members, being an increase of forty-two for the year. The report of Mr. McHenry Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Membership, contains suggestions which I hope the members will read. We should have a large membership. Every man and woman in the State should be interested in the glorious history of Maryland should become a member of this ancient and honorable Society.

The popularity of the *Magazine* published by the Society continues and its appearance is anxiously awaited each quarter. A guarantee fund has been subscribed by a number of our members which insures its continuance.

The Committee on Addresses secured eminent and cultured speakers, who read, during the season, interesting and instructive addresses upon historic subjects, which were greatly appreciated.

The value of this building and its contents, as fixed by the Trustees of the Athenæum when securing insurance, is as follows:

Building	\$40,000 00
Books, Manuscripts, etc.....	25,000 00
Furniture, and Furnishings...	6,500 00
Pictures, Statuary and Casts..	6,500 00
Total.....	\$78,000 00

You will thus see that the historical possessions of the Society have an intrinsic value. The money price placed upon them, however, does not reflect the great historic value of the rare books, manuscripts, articles of vertu, pictures, etc., etc. It really makes me shudder to think of the irreparable loss this State would sustain should these records and articles be destroyed by fire.

The report of the Finance Committee shows that we have in the several funds, securities of high grade, amounting to the aggregate \$30,600.

The Treasurer's report gives the income from membership as \$2,925. After adding to this sum the interest of \$248 on investments not dedicated to specific purposes, the rent of \$378 received for the basement of this building and the fees for research work, the total revenue applicable to administrative expenses amounts to only \$3,344.55, just \$54 more than enough to pay the wages of employes and incidental expenses. This financial condition of such a Society is very mortifying, and it is with feelings of shame that I am compelled to make this statement.

With a membership of over six hundred, we certainly should be able to arouse enough patriotic fervor in the citizens of Baltimore, and in all Marylanders, to enable this Society to raise an endowment fund, sufficient to produce enough revenue to meet the cost of an up-to-date administration of the activities of this Society.

In 1845 two hundred and eighteen public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Baltimore subscribed enough money to erect and furnish this beautiful building and they left it free of debt as a sacred heritage to the people of Baltimore. It has been hallowed by many notable historic and social gatherings within its walls. Shall we let its splendid work languish for want of funds? Are there not 218 public-spirited men and women now in our midst who will contribute a fund that will for all time provide the income necessary for its maintenance and the development of its historic work?

The late Mendes Cohen, who for 39 years, devoted his energies to advance the best interests of this Society, left a legacy of \$5,000 towards a permanent endowment fund. Why can we not make this bequest a nucleus with which to begin a campaign to secure contributions for the establishment of such a fund? We have lost during the past year a number of our oldest and most loyal members, many of whom, like the late Michael Jenkins, W. W. Spence and Judge Elliott, were deeply interested in the welfare of this Society and who had expressed themselves in favor of raising such a fund.

The reports submitted by the several Committees will be published in full in the *Magazine*. I commend them to your careful consideration.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1915.....	\$ 139 65
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Receipts for the year 1915:

Current Dues.....	\$2,699 00
Dues in Arrears.....	226 00
Magazine sales, Subscriptions, etc.....	127 42
Sales of Publications.....	3 75
Investigations and Searches.....	40 05
Use of Basement.....	378 00
Income of Peabody Fund.....	863 00
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	248 00
Committee on Library.....	1 50
Permanent Endowment Fund.....	2,200 00
Loan from Fidelity Trust Co.....	750 00
Deposits against purchase of Medal.....	100 00
Transferred from Special Guarantee Fund.....	400 00
	—
	8,036 72
	—
	\$8,176 37

Expenditures for the year 1915:

General Expenses.....	3,290 55
Use of Basement (Janitor).....	39 00
Magazine Account.....	1,027 65
Committee on Library.....	275 62
Investigations and Searches.....	75

Medal purchased.....	\$ 118 75
Securities purchased (Endowment Fund)	2,116 87
Former loan paid at Fidelity Trust Co.....	750 00
Interest on loan.....	16 88

	\$7,636 06
Cash on hand, January 1st, 1916.....	420 81
Coupons later deposited.....	119 50

	\$8,176 37

MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

Amount paid by members for three years.....	\$420 00
Amount paid by members for 1st year.....	218 00

Total amount paid.....	\$638 00
Interest to December 26th.....	7 48

Total	\$645 48
Transferred to General Account.....	400 00

Balance in Bank.....	\$245 48
Amount still owing for 1915.....	\$ 55 00
" " " " 1916.....	266 00
" " " " 1917.....	266 00

Total amount still owing.....	\$587 00

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM.

There has been nothing of particular interest to report during the past year.

The minor repairs to the building and heating plant have been attended to. The insurance policies have been examined and there is now carried on the building (of which \$10,000. is perpetual).....	\$40,000 00
On books, manuscripts, etc.....	25,000 00
On furniture and furnishings.....	6,500 00
On pictures, statuary and casts.....	6,500 00

	\$78,000 00

Twenty thousand of this amount ran out in January last, and has been renewed for three years. On May 31, 1916, \$26,000 will expire. On June 29, \$4,000 more. On July 14, \$2,500 more. The balance expires (\$5,000) on April 12, 1917, and \$10,000 on April 15, 1917. The Trustees are of the opinion

that it would be desirable to so arrange the policies when they mature, that practically one-third of the total amount will come due each year. This will make it much better for the treasury, than the present arrangement, when nearly all the premiums come due in a single year.

Of the present insurance \$30,250 is placed with English and Scotch companies, and it is a matter for consideration, whether or not it might be better to transfer this insurance to domestic companies on the score of abundant safety.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the Library during the year 1915:

19 volumes, books, and manuscripts have been purchased and	
4 magazines acquired by subscription to the cost of.....	\$ 66 33
101 volumes have been bound at a cost of.....	154 44
3 filing cases were purchased at a cost of.....	54 85

The total disbursements authorized by the Library Committee	
amounted to.....	\$ 275 62

The Committee would call attention to the receipts by gift of the following: 175 volumes, 627 pamphlets, 374 issues of magazines, 2 maps and 2 manuscript volumes.

We would note here the gift of Mr. Mendes Cohen of the collection of Carroll Papers, comprising 717 pieces which were in folders and placed in a steel case when presented to the library.

Items of genealogical interest will be noted in the report of the Committee on Genealogy.

About 7,000 persons consulted 60,000 books.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Society now owns the following securities:

PEABODY FUND

\$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. (Louisville & Nashville) Collateral 4's.

\$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4's.

\$5,000 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4's.
 \$5,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Prior Lien 3½'s.
 \$1,000 United Railway and Electric Co. of Baltimore 1st Consolidated 4's.
 \$1,200 Atlantic Coast Line Co. of Conn. Certificate of Indebtedness 4's.

PERMANENT FUND

Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East street yielding \$40
 ground rent per annum, consideration \$1,000.
 \$1,000 City of Baltimore 4% Engine House Loan.

GENERAL FUND

\$4,000 United Railway and Electric Co. of Baltimore 1st Consolidated 4's.
 \$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. 1st 4's.
 \$ 400 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 5-20 4% Certificates.

The last two items were purchased with the \$2,000 received
 from the estate of our former President, Mr. Mendes Cohen and
 \$200 from living members.

Otherwise there have been no changes during the year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

The Committee on Publication respectfully presents the following statements of receipts and disbursements on account of the Maryland Historical Magazine and of the State Archives Account, as a supplement to the report hitherto filed by it dated January 6, 1916.

The receipts and disbursements on Magazine Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

Disbursements

Vol. IX: Cost of printing No. 4 (December number 1914, including index).....	\$ 263 05
Vol. X: Cost of printing No. 1, March 1915.....	\$181 80
" " " 2, June 1915.....	164 60
" " " 3, September 1915.....	165 40

Cost of editing.....	\$511 80
" " copying	\$150 00
" " postage and distribution.....	40 00
" " commissions	60 79

	\$764 59

Receipts

Vol. X: From sales.....	\$27 42
" subscriptions	70 00
" advertisements	30 00

	127 42

	637 17

Debit balance	\$900 22
Against which is to be credited cost of printing annual report and list of members in March issue, 30 pages at \$1.50.....	\$45 00
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund..	431 50

	476 50

Leaving the sum of \$423 72
to be charged off in order to close this account as of December 31, 1915.

In order to ascertain the actual cost of publishing Volume X, there is to be added to the amount of the excess of disbursements over receipts above stated \$637 17
the cost of printing No. 4, the December number, including index 206 40

And deducted therefrom the amount of the credits above noted. \$423 72
\$476 50

Leaving as the actual cost of Volume X \$367 07

In order to close this account as of December 31, 1915, the Committee proposes the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Magazine Account be credited with the sum of \$45 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and the amount charged to General Expenses; and that it be also credited, in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody, and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1967, with the sum of \$431.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the Magazine Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.*

In respect to the State Archives Fund the Committee respectfully reports that of the appropriation of \$4,000 made at the

* This resolution was unanimously passed by the Council, and the Treasurer was instructed to make appropriate entries to close the account.

session of the General Assembly in 1914, but \$1,500 has been paid, leaving the sum of \$2,500 due from the State to the Society on account of that appropriation. As a consequence whereof there was an unpaid indebtedness on December 31, 1915, on account of Volume 35 of the Archives amounting to \$1,717.58, being \$100 due to the Society for cash advanced in payment for copying, etc., and \$1,617.53 on account of editing and printing and binding.

The following statement from the Treasurer, being a copy of that submitted to the General Assembly with the Society's report of the work of publishing the Archives during the past two years, presents the condition of this account in detail.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The Report of the Committee on Membership for the year 1915, made in accordance with the Seventeenth By-Law, respectfully states:

The compilation of the membership of the Society at the end of 1915 made by Mr. Hayes, the Acting Librarian, shows that there were then:

Honorary Members.....	2
Corresponding Members.....	43
Life Members.....	3
Associate Members.....	47
Active Members.....	588
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	683

This makes a gain of 1 Life, 8 Associate and 39 Active Members, and a diminution of 6 Corresponding Members, being a net gain in all of 42 as compared with the compilation for 1914 appearing in the Report of the Council to the Society at the Annual Meeting on February 8th, 1915. One Active Member and one Associate were transferred to the class of Life Membership and their payments of \$100 each went to the increase of the Permanent or Endowment Fund of the Society, but as

their annual dues thereupon ceased this change made no appreciable difference in the present yearly revenue, as the interest from investment will about equal the dues. Two Corresponding Members have been transferred to the list of Associate Members, but as they have been paying annual dues for some time and the change of status is now only noted, this also makes no difference in the yearly revenue. The remaining decrease, by deaths, in the Corresponding Membership is no financial loss to the Society as no dues were paid by them. The reason for this large class of non-contributing members is that formerly by the constitution, only residents of the city of Baltimore could be Active Members and there was no Associate Membership. Since the change, by the constitution of 1900, whereby all citizens of Maryland are eligible for Active Membership and the class of Associate Members has been created for those outside the State, the policy of the Society has been against the election of non-paying Corresponding Members and its large list has been steadily diminishing. Doubtless others of them have died, and Mr. Hayes, the Acting Librarian, has been endeavoring to obtain information about them, but in many cases it is difficult to trace them. Two of them have voluntarily changed their status and become supporting members of the Society, as above stated.

The considerable increase of paying members, Active and Associate, during the year, over losses by deaths, resignations and forfeitures of membership, is very gratifying. It has come largely by the efforts of a few of our members. And they state that in very many cases a mere suggestion to persons that they allow their names to be proposed for election met with an immediate and willing response. There are very many in the community who only need such a suggestion from others of our members who are in touch with them to join the Society and by the contribution of their small yearly dues aid it in its difficulty of meeting its closely economized expenses. The net gain in membership was 42. Some members of the Society are gratuitously giving much of their time in its interests, its few employees, although slenderly paid, are working faithfully

and zealously in its service, and it is difficult to measure the importance of its work to the community by which it is so inadequately supported.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Maryland Historical Society, at its monthly meetings during 1915:

Jan. 11. "The Preservation of Records." By Mrs. Chas. W. Bassett, Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Society.

March 8.—"Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, Second Treasurer of the United States." By Dr. Caldwell Woodruff, a member of the Society.

April 12.—"The Discovery of Maryland, or Verrazzano's Landing on the Eastern Shore." By Prof. Harry F. Covington, Associate Member of the Society.

"Tench Tilghman's Ride from Yorktown" (a poem). By Rev. Oliver Huckle, D. D. Read by Major William M. Pegram, a member of the Society.

May 10. "The Battle on the Severn, Its Antecedents and Consequences, 1651-1655." By Dr. B. Bernard Browne, a member of the Society.

Dec. 13.—"Robert Mills, Architect." By Mrs. Austin Gallagher, a member of the Society.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

The Genealogical acquisitions during the year 1915 were many and of great assistance to the genealogist.

Through the kind efforts of Mr. Percy G. Skirven, one of our members, there was loaned to the Society the original proceedings of the Cecil Monthly Meeting of Friends located at Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, and covering the period from 1683 to 1913. Photographs were made of these proceedings which are now bound in seven small folio volumes for the use of the Society. The expense involved, including postage and binding, was \$275, which was defrayed through individual responses and your Committee desires to thank all who contributed to this work.

One volume of the records of the First Methodist Church has been copied and indexed.

Mrs. Mary H. Sumwalt presented to the Society a copy of the "Interments in the Old Methodist Burial Ground," which was located on Fort Avenue. The original records which are in her possession date from 1823 to 1833.

Among the donations to the Society were three genealogical charts, sixteen family histories, nine genealogical magazines and eight volumes of collective genealogy.

During the year and in conformity with Article XIII of the By-Laws which provides that your Committee "shall devise and recommend to the Council a system by which searches of the records in possession of the Society may be available as a source of revenue," there was adopted a circular folder for mailing to inquirers of information of historical and genealogical import, together with reference therein to sundry investigators whose respective line of research is given. The persons mentioned therein are members of the Society who have accepted the service and who agree to pay to the Society 20% of the net fees received by them.

This circular issued through the Corresponding Secretary of the Society and having the approval of the Council reads as follows:

"I regret to say that the Maryland Historical Society is not prepared to make the searches which your inquiry involves, not having facilities therefor.

"You are respectfully referred to any one of the persons whose names, alphabetically arranged and addresses, are printed within. All those named make special and general investigations a matter of business and one of them may be able to aid you should you see fit to address a letter on the subject.

"Very respectfully,

"Corresponding Secretary."

This is the only work of the year which required the action of your Committee.

STATE ARCHIVES

REPORT OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland:

In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914, the Maryland Historical Society respectfully submits the following report of the progress of the work committed to it of publishing the Archives of the State, and of its receipts and disbursements under the said Act.

Of the sum of \$4,000 appropriated by the Act referred to, the sum \$1,500 only has been received by the Society, leaving the sum \$2,500 now due to it of the appropriation made in 1914. The work of editing and publishing the Archives has however, been continued without interruption during the past two years with the result that there is now an indebtedness outstanding for cash advanced and for unpaid bills contracted on this account, for editing and printing, to the amount of \$1,717.58 as is more particularly shown in the financial statement submitted herewith.

The Volumes of the Archives have been published since the date of the last report, Volume 34 containing the proceedings of the General Assembly from 1720 to 1723, published in October, 1914; and Volume 35, containing the proceedings of the General Assembly from 1724 to 1726. These two volumes include all the sessions of the Assembly held during the administration of Charles Calvert, Esquire, as Governor of the Province of Maryland, his kinsman, Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, being the Proprietary.

Under the administration of Governor Calvert, the animosities that had been fomented between the Protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the population during the administration of Governor Hart, appear to have been allayed; but new causes of dissensions arose which took the form of acrimonious disputes and a spirit of hostility between the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly. The Upper House was composed of the members of the Council who were appointed by the Proprietary,

while the members of the Lower House were elected by the people. The elected delegates characterized the members of the Upper House as instruments of the prerogative and claimed for themselves the quality of representatives of the people and defenders of their liberties. One of the forms which the hostility of the Lower House took was its refusal to continue the appropriation for the customary allowances to the members of the Council when serving out of Assembly time.

Differences arose over legislation to prevent the importation of convict labor into the Province, and over measures to improve the quality of the tobacco crop, which had fallen to a low condition with a corresponding decline in price. The failure of the two Houses to agree upon a measure relating to this subject was apparently due to mutual jealousy and suspicion.

A long dispute occurred between the Lower House and the Lord Proprietary as to whether or not the Statute Law of England was in force in Maryland. The Lower House vigorously asserted the rights of the Province to the benefit of such laws, while the Proprietary maintained that they were not in force in the Province unless specially adopted by the Provincial Assembly. The principal underlying motive for the assertion at this time of the right to those Statutes appears to have been a desire thus to secure the benefit of the English Statutes relating to Master and Servant, whereby the employment of convict labor could be restrained. It is interesting to note that the terms of the final concession upon this subject made by the Proprietary in 1726, namely, that "such laws, rules, customs and usages as are undoubted, certain, constantly adhered to and practised among you" should be preserved, are identical in principle with the rule expressed in Article 5 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights adopted fifty years later, in 1776, in which is asserted the right of the inhabitants of the State "to the Common Law of England and to the benefit of such English Statutes as existed on the 4th day of July, 1776, and which have been found applicable, and have been introduced, used and practised by the Courts" of the Province.

Ten copies of Volume 34 of the Archives, bound in cloth, have been deposited in the State Library at Annapolis, and eighty-two copies have been distributed free among the Courts of the several Counties and to various State Libraries and Historical Associations in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914, and a similar distribution of Volume 35 is now in progress.

A statement from the Treasurer of the Society of the receipts and disbursements during the last two years under the provisions of the Act is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

By its President.

PUBLICATION OF STATE ARCHIVES

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
JANUARY, 1916

RECEIPTS.

1913.

Dce. 31. By balance on hand as per report filed..	\$ 77 24
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1914.

July 31. By Cash from State appropriation of 1912, instalment due December 1, 1913	\$1,000 00
“ Cash from State appropriation of 1914, instalment due June 1, 1914,	1,000 00
“ Cash from sales of Archives.....	219 46
“ Interest on balances in bank.....	25 42
	2,244 88

1915

July 1. By Cash from State appropriation of 1914, part of instalment due Decem- ber 1, 1914.....	\$500 00
“ Cash from sales of Archives.....	157 25
“ Interest on balances in bank.....	4 52
	661 77
	\$2,983 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

1914

To Cash paid for editing Volume 34..	\$ 500 00
“ Cash paid for printing and binding	
Volume 34 on account.....	1,400 00
“ Cash paid for copying manuscript	
and indexing.....	235 00
“ Cash paid for stationery and dis-	
tribution	12 36
	—————
	\$2,147 36

1915

To Cash paid for editing Volume 35	
(on account).....	\$ 250 00
“ Cash paid for printing and binding	
Volume 34, balance.....	306 18
“ Cash paid for copying manuscript	
and indexing.....	220 00
“ Cash paid for stationery, distribu-	
tion, labor, etc.....	15 24
	—————
	791 42
	—————
Balance, cash on hand.....	\$ 45 11
	—————

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION UNPAID.

The amount appropriated by Chapter 57 of the Acts of 1914	
for continuing the publication of the State Archives was..	\$4,000 00
The amount paid to the Society on account thereof was.....	1,500 00
Amount due to the Society on account of the appropriation of	
	—————
1914	\$2,500 00

UNPAID INDEBTEDNESS

Amount due to the Society for cash advanced in payment for	
copying manuscript, etc.....	\$ 100 00
Amount due for editing Volume 35 (balance).....	250 00
Amount due for printing and binding Volume 35.....	1,367 58
	—————
Amount of unpaid indebtedness.....	\$1,717 58
	—————

LIST OF MEMBERS OF
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Died, 1915.

HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882) British Embassy, Wash'gton, D. C.
MARDEN, R. G. (1902) 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) ... { Care Dr. J. R. Bridges,
630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) El Paso, Texas.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884) 1018 St. Paul Street.
*SPENCE, W. W. (1854) 1206 St. Paul Street.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893) University of Va., University, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895) { 35 Southampton Ave.,
Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895) { Care Babcock & Wilcox Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893) Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899) R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907) { King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898) 56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875) 257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895) 257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908) 48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894) Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887) 134 E. 67th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897) 506 A St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROOERS (1897) 117 Liberty St., New York.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857) Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892) .. Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892) Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBURG, RICHARD (1895) Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890) 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. } Union Club, New York.
(1890)
HALL, HUBERT (1904) Public Record Office, London.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....	472 West End Ave., N. Y.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882).....	32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900).....	926 Penna. Ave., N. W., Wash, D. C.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908).....	{ New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890).....	980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....	Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....	Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....	Montgomery, Ala.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....	{ 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....	Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....	{ 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882).....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....	Wellesley, Mass.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	148 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909).....	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911) {	4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BRERETON, MISS GRACE P. (1915).....	2924 Upton St., Washington, D. C.
BRUMBAUOH, GAINS MARCUS, M. D. (1915)	905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIO. GEN. J. A. (1909).....	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D. C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) {	1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAHOAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY.....	34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
COVINOTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914).....	Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	1317 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I. S. J. (1906).....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....	416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....	Neptune Park, New London, Conn.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913).....	Box 90, R. D. No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)	Catholic University, Wash., D. C.

HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....	1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....	Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....	258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....	923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
*HOUGH, OLIVER (1913).....	Newtown, Pa.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915).....	McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....	Memphis Trust Bldg., Memp., Tenn.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907).....	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MANSFIELD, MRS. WALTER D. (1914)...	{ Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....	3214 Powelton Ave., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORBA E. (1907).....	{ Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....	120 Broadway, N. Y.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913)....	The Woodward, Washington, D. C.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910)....	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915).....	"Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....	2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....	528 Farwell Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....	Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....	Hermitage Club, Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....	728 W. 181st St., N. Y.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1914).....	1450 Rhode Island Av., Wash., D.C.
TILGHMAN, SAMUEL HARRISON (1914)...	Fort Barry, Cal.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....	Law Bldg, Wilmington, Del.
*WELLER, MICHAEL IGNATIUS (1914)...	408 Seward Square, Wash'g'n, D.C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....	Emory Grove, Md.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....	American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....	Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)....	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....	849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....	1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....	628 Equitable Building.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....	2609 N. Charles St.
BAILEY, G. FRANK (1908).....	28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....	2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....	1006 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....	14 E. Franklin St.

BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)	{ Care Mrs. A. C. Clocker, 2909 Presstman St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902)	Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910)	609 Keyser Bldg.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900)	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882)	207 N. Calvert St.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915)	207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)	2947 St. Paul St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914)	707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BAYLESS, WM. H. (1915)	1101-2 Fidelity Building.
BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914)	Emerson Tower Bldg.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDEY (1910)	Lock Raven, Md.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914)	Fidelity Trust Co.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915)	Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913)	1301 Fidelity Building.
BENSON, CHAS. HODGES (1915)	515 N. Carrollton Ave.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)	1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898)	54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)	322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR., (1907)	225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909)	310 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902)	10 E. Lexington St.
BIRBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)	2600 Maryland Ave.
BIRBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906)	2600 Maryland Ave.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910)	117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898)	The Lord Balto. Press.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884)	509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892)	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902)	11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902)	11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893)	Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902)	U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907)	315 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902)	Westminster, Md.
*BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902)	1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910)	726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902)	511 Calvert Building.
BOEDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914)	201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912)	1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912)	1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890)	401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)	401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915)	American Office.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909)	16 E. Lexington St.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912)	3 N. Calvert St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911)	Mt. Washington.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908)	11 E. Read St.

BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902) American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900) 1125 Bolton St.
BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908) 104 E. Lexington St.
BROMWELL, MISS HENRIETTA E. (1912) Box 50, Denver, Col.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902) 712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE (1883) 867 Park Ave.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904) Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896) 16 W. Saratoga St.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890) 201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
BROWN, KIRK (1897) 1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902) 1412 Bolton St.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913) Rider, Md.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892) 510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907) Havre de Grace, Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913) Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR., (1913) Cumberland, Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909) 1729 Munsey Building.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902) 841 Calvert Building.
BRYAN, CARRYL H. (1914) Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913) 1201 St. Paul St.
BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910) 1816 E. Monument St.
BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913) 108 E. Lexington St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902) 1214 St. Paul St.

CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911) 215 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913) 2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893) Mt. Holly Inn.
CARROLL, CHAS. BANCROFT (1915) Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913) The Washington Apt.
CARY, WILSON MILES (1915) 18 E. Eager St.
CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914) 13-15 W. Baltimore St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911) 803 St. Paul St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900) 705 N. Howard St.
CHALMERS, REV. ANDREW BURNS (1914) 2032 Park Ave.
CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909) 18 W. Franklin St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897) 1137 Calvert Building.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914) 14 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
COAD, J. F. (1907) Charlotte Hall, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908) 109 Chamber of Commerce.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905) 415 N. Charles St.
*COHEN, MENDES (1875) 825 N. Charles St.
COLGAN, EDWARD J., JR. (1915) 330 E. 22d St.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911) 3 N. Calvert St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914) 3 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907) Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909) 1415 Linden Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912) Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898) 2208 N. Charles St.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893).....1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....201 Calvert Building.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FORD, ISAAC HENRY (1914).....1412 N St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
*FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....906 Maryland Trust Bldg.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....Liberty Road and Chestnut Ave.
*FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 S. Hanover St.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)....Millersville, Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIED, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)....Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....1026 N. Calvert St.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
*GILL, ROGER T. (1914).....215 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....605 Keyser Building.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....12 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)....17 E. Eager St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)....Cambridge, Md.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....25 E. Baltimore St.
GOBE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902).....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTEE, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Building.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.

GRAVES, WM. B. (1909)	Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886)	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886)	222 St. Paul St.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904) ..	201 W. Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913) ..	702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890)	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913)	Alex. Brown & Sons.
HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880)	1124 Cathedral St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912)	1137 Calvert Bldg.
*HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886)	912 N. Charles St.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907)	Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914)	Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914)	804 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN (1911)	{ 203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907)	4 S. Howard St.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915)	108 E. Elmhurst Rd., Roland Park.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907)	Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887)	7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)	Fidelity Building.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915)	Title Building.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902)	1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883)	216 St. Paul St.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)	1219 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915)	1615 Eutaw Pl.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915)	1601 Linden Ave.
HART, ROBERT S. (1915)	Fidelity Building.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903)	732 W. North Ave.
HATTER, MRS. MARY S. C. (1914)	3501 Carlisle Ave.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878)	Eutaw Savings Bank.
*HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892)	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897)	Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HENDRICK, MRS. CALVIN W. (1915)	Hotel Albion.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902)	107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA G. (1914)	107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. W. LAIRD (1915)	17th floor Munsey Building.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889)	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899)	712 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900)	215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888)	215 N. Charles St.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)	Pearsons, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903)	{ 142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, J. HENRY, D.D.S. (1914)	1807 N. Charles St.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896)	1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)	Johns Hopkins University.

HOLLAWAY, MRS. CHAS. T. (1915) { Care Mrs. Chas. R. Hollaway,
Normandie Heights, Md.

HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909) Mt. Washington.

HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900) 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909) Riderwood, Baltimore Co.

HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892) Havre de Grace, Md.

HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911) Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.

HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911) 649 Title Building.

HOWARD, CHARLES McHENRY (1902) 1409 Continental Trust Building.

HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907) 700 Equitable Building.

HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907) 939 St. Paul St.

HOWARD, McHENRY (1881) 901 St. Paul St.

HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915) Chestertown, Md.

HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895) 223 St. Paul St.

HUGHES, THOMAS (1886) 223 St. Paul St.

HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904) The Arundel.

HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Club.

HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885) P. O. Box 353.

HUNTING, E. B. (1905) 705 Calvert Building.

HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902) 1023 St. Paul St.

HURST, CHARLES W. (1914) 24 E. Preston St.

HURST, J. J. (1902) Builders' Exchange.

HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890) 838 Hollins St.

HYDE, ENOCH PEATT (1906) 223 W. Monument St.

HYDE, GEO. W. (1906) 225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914) 14 E. Lexington St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893) 211 W. Lanvale St.

IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913) 211 W. Lanvale St.

IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913) 4509 Liberty Heights Ave.

INGLE, EDWARD (1882) The Cecil.

INGLE, WILLIAM (1909) 1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910) 34 W. Biddle St.

JACOBS, HENRY BABTON, M. D. (1903) 11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

JAMES, NORMAN (1903) Catonsville, Md.

JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880) 831 Munsey Building.

JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883) 16 Abell Building.

*JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876) Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885) 1521 Bolton St.

JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915) Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902) Brooklandville, Md.

JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910) 855 Park Ave.

JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911) { Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,
Calvert Building.

JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902) Custom House.

*JONES, SPENCER C. (1905) Rockville, Md.

JONES, T. BARTON (1914) 1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913)..... 1301 Fidelity Bldg.
 KEECH, Edw. P., Jr. (1909)..... 900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912)..... 136 E. Capitol St., Wash'tn, D. C.
 KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915)..... 2929 N. Charles St.
 KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905)..... 208 E. Lanvale St.
 KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873)..... Keyser Bldg.
 KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894)..... Eccleston, Md.
 KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894)..... 910 Keyser Building.
 KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908).... 24 W. Saratoga St.
 KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908)..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
 KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906)..... General Offices, B. & O. Building.
 KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889)..... 17 W. Mulberry St.
 KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX } Chestertown, Md.
 (1915)

KNOTT, A. LEO (1894)..... Belvedere Hotel.
 KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905)..... 2915 E. Baltimore St.
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914)..... Fidelity Bldg.
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) .. 804 Cathedral St.

LACY, BENJAMIN (1914)..... 1630 Linden Ave.
 LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. (1915)..... Washington Apartments.
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893)..... Princess Anne, Md.
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913)..... Johns Hopkins Univ.
 *LATROBE, OSMUN (1880)..... Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902)..... 814 Fidelity Building.
 LEE, H. C. (1903)..... 23 W. 20th St.
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896)..... 232 St. Paul St.
 *LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893)..... Continental Trust Building.
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895)..... 26 South St.
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909)..... 11th floor, Fidelity Building.
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905)..... 217 St. Paul St.
 LIVEZEY, E. (1907)..... 22 E. Lexington St.
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915)..... Bethesda, R. D. 1, Mont. Co., Md.
 LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907)..... 1120 St. Paul St.
 LLOYD, HENRY (1902)..... Cambridge, Md.
 LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909)..... Easton, Md.
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891) .. 8 E. Eager St.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909)..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
 LYTTLE, WM. H. (1908)..... 1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. " (1906)..... Glyndon, Md.
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866)..... 1208 Madison Ave.
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914).... McCormick Block.
 MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902) .. 1421 Eutaw Place.
 McEVoy, JAMES, JR. (1909)..... 533 Title Bldg.
 McGAW, GEORGE K. (1902)..... Charles and Mulberry Sts.
 MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)..... 110 Commerce St.
 McGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR. (1909).... 114 W. Franklin St.

McGROARTY, WILLIAM BUCKNER (1913) .119 E. Baltimore St.
*MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1886) 36 Central Savings Bank Building.
*MACKALL, THOMAS B. (1894) 222 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909) ..Elkton, Md.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890) ..2 E. Lexington St.
MCKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910) 12 E. Eager St.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902) National Union Bank.
MACKUBIN, FLORENCE (1913) The Brexton.
MCCLANE, ALLAN (1894) 636 Equitable Bldg.
MCCLANE, JAMES L. (1888) 903 Cathedral St.
MCNEAL, J. V. (1907) 729 N. Calvert St.
MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914) 224 St. Paul St.
MAGRUDER, CALEB C., JR. (1910) Upper Marlboro, Md.
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911) 1403 Fidelity Building.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902) 617 Fidelity Building.
MARBURG, THEODORE (1901) 14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887) 700 Maryland Trust Building.
MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915) 2514 Madison Ave.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902) 13 South St.
MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911) 222 E. Biddle St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909) Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905) ..Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C. (1892) Albemarle and Fleet Sts.
MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908) 2418 N. Charles St.
MERCHANT, HENRY N. (1915) 119 E. Baltimore St.
MERRITT, ELIZABETH (1913) 3402 W. North Ave.
MERRITT, MRS. J. ALFRED (1909) 1309 17th St., Washington, D. C.
MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902) 1st floor Equitable Building.
MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915) Custom House.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902) 506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904) { Care of Burton Bros.,
..... 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOODY, W. RAYMOND (1911) Chestertown, Md.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914) 2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, G. EMORY (1903) 1 W. Kenwood Ave., Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896) 10 E. Fayette St.
MULLEN, REV. ALBERT OSWALD (1912) ..329 E. Lafayette Ave.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902) Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908) Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902) 15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911) 10 E. Fayette St.
NASH, CHARLES W. (1908) 225 St. Paul St.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914) Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907) Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907) 210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902) National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) ..43 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y.

NORRIS, JEFFERSON D. (1914).....	128 W. Lanvale St.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....	1224 Madison Ave.
OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....	1217 N. Charles St.
OBER, J. HAMBLETON (1915).....	300 N. Charles St.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....	3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)....	5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....	Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890).....	Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....	1st floor, Garrett Building.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....	The News.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....	S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexington Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....	1408 Fidelity Building.
OWENS, E. B. (1915).....	130 S. Charles St.
PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....	620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....	Calvert Bank.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....	Westminster, Md.
PARR, MR. CHAS. E. (1915).....	18 E. Lafayette Ave.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....	1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, THOMAS (1915).....	Calvert Co., Md.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....	124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....	802 Harlem Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....	2510 N. Charles St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....	"Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902).....	Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....	207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....	922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....	Professional Building.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....	700 Equitable Building.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1908).....	1028 Cathedral St.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....	912 N. Charles St.
PITT, HERBERT ST. JOHN (1915).....	913 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).....	807 University Parkway.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....	214 Chamber of Commerce.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....	Snow Hill, Md.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....	City Hall.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....	Rockville, Md.
PRICE, DR. ELDREDGE C. (1915).....	1012 Madison Ave.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....	Hamilton, Md.
RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....	1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908).....	612 Fidelity Building.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....	Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

RAWLS, W. L. (1905)	700 Maryland Trust Building.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905)	8 E. Lexington St.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907)	918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)	512 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907)	919 Equitable Building.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895)	Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901)	Johns Hopkins University.
*REULING, GEORGE, M. D. (1914)	103 W. Monument St.
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1915)	Catonsville, Md.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)	2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)	2127 N. Charles St.
RICHMOND, MISS SARAH E. (1915)	Md. State Normal School.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893)	825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895)	Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914)	Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892)	707 Gaither Building.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)	{ Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898)	14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907)	Riggs Bldg., Charles and Read Sts.
RIGGS, LAWRAISON (1894)	632 Equitable Building.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907)	205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904)	601 Title Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878)	541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894)	1310 Continental Building.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914)	Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911)	{ Md. National Bank, Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
ROHNER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910)	Lauraville Sta., Baltimore, Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898)	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883)	P. O. Building.
RUSSELL, RT. REV. WILLIAM T. (1902)	St. Patrick's Rectory, Wash., D. C.
RYAN, WM. P. (1915)	1825 E. Baltimore St.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909)	810 American Building.
SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908)	26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, HOWARD P. (1915)	1163-69 Calvert Bldg.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902)	1415 Linden Ave.
SAMPSON, MRS. LEILA B. (1912)	Sandgates, St. Mary's Co., Md.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897)	733 Title Building.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894)	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLERS, MATTHEW B. (1915)	801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLERS, SAMUEL CAMPBELL (1914)	801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901)	Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884)	10 E. Eager St.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914)	Easton, Md.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896)	Easton, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST	{ 2148 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(1893)	

SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1914).....	Indianapolis, Ind.
SHIRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....	Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913).....	3721 Roland Ave.
SHYROCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....	1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....	11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....	Lake Roland, Md.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN.....	Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913).....	Mt. Washington, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....	805 Calvert Building.
SKIREN, PERCY G. (1914).....	4763 Pimlico Boulevard.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....	Roland Park.
SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913).....	18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912).....	1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
SMITH, FRANK O. (1913).....	Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912).....	2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....	Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....	Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....	1311 John St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....	Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910).....	Eutaw and Madison Sts.
STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914).....	Corpus Christi Church.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911).....	Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892).....	1038 N. Eutaw St.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....	1022 W. Lafayette Ave.
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....	213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914).....	424 N. Charles St.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....	10 E. Lexington St.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).....	Chestertown, Md.
STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913).....	Annapolis, Md.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915).....	2602 Shirley Ave.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....	2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911).....	515 Park Ave.
SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913).....	506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.
TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).....	Rockville, Md.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....	1419 Bolton St.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....	405 Maryland Trust Building.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....	405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. LEA (1902).....	204 W. Lanvale St.

THOMAS, MRS. ANNIE HORNER (1914) .. 2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874) Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915) N. Charles and 27th Sts.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894) Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910) S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915) Fidelity Bldg.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (1911) "The Severn."
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895) 216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881) Maryland Club.
TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D. (1902) . 831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906) Easton, Md.
TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902) Salisbury, Md.
TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902) Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893) 1725 Munsey Building.
TOWERS, A. G. (1915) 17th floor Munsey Bldg.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892) R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877) 347 N. Charles St.
TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914) 2322 Eutaw Place.
TROUPE, RINALDO W. B. (1914) 2322 Eutaw Place.
TRUNDRILL, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) . 2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915) 117 W. Lombard St.
TUCK, PHILEMON H. (1914) 207 N. Calvert St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889) 1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915) 75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903) 23 East North Ave.
TYSON, A. M. (1895) 207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACTYRE (1907) . 251 W. Preston St.

VICKERY, E. M. (1913) 1223 N. Calvert St.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894) Johns Hopkins University.

WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915) .. Chestertown, Md.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915) 804 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTER, MOSES R. (1883) 908 Maryland Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880) Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879) Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914) Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913) 624 N. Carrollton Ave.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907) 845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902) 40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895) 10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909) Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902) 222 St. Paul St.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909) Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914) 223 St. Paul St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889) Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911) 2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887) 2400 W. North Ave.

WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....	607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....	510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....	10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....	604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....	604 Cathedral St.
WIGHT, JOHN H. (1914).....	1415 Fidelity Bldg.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....	Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....	2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....	B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914).....	213 Courtland St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....	605 Union Trust Bldg.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....	1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....	1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....	Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....	Juvenile Court.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....	213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....	800 Law Building.
*WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....	3 N. Calvert St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....	National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....	American Office.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914)....	Hyattsville, Md.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....	842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913).....	1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....	10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....	110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....	1012 Keyser Building.
